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R
N 13 OCT 2016
SUBMITTED IN 3 HOURS

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 745)

Name of Candidate	MANISHA AWHALE		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	17265
Center	ORN	Date	13th Oct '16

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. The significance of Sanskrit language is evident from its use in the fields of epic poetry and drama in the Indian Culture. Elaborate.

   भारतीय संस्कृति में संस्कृत भाषा का महत्व महाकाव्य और नाटक के क्षेत्र में इसके प्रयोग से स्पष्ट है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Sanskrit is one of the oldest language of the world. Its sacredness is reflected in the various Holy Scripts and across different religions in Indian Sub-continent. This classical language having special attributes and enriched dictionary gave rise to many other regional languages. The special importance is very highly, however reflected in various epic, poetry, dramas written over periods.

The 4 Vedas Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvada rhymes & hymns are composed in Sanskrit which further illustrates itself in diverse books like Bharata's Natyashastra, Panini's Ashtadhyayi etc.

However the epic poetry, drama's were ~~as~~ ~~about~~ written a form of literature which ~~gave rise~~ to "Anand" or give

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a blissfulness, source of entertainment which further extended to give the message on life, morality and attain greatest spiritual order.

The Epics like Mahabharatha and Ramayan which could have its origin as story evolved with time to form the very foundation of Hinduism.

During Gupta's time various poets like Kalidas wrote poetry namely Raghuvansha, kumarsambhav, His dramas - Malvikaarjun, Abhijyan shakuntalam are world famous and give insight on varied form of love, life etc.

Ashwaghosha's - Bhuddhacharita is another example of amalgamation of Sanskrit in its hybrid form in Buddhist literature.

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Thus Sanskrit as language has enormous significan in Indian literature distributed over Vedic post vedic, Gupta, Harsha regime. It's importance still continues in our life ~ day to day hymns, songs enriching every sphere of our cultural life.

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2. Puppetry, often considered one of the ingenious creations of mankind, has its roots in India and takes myriad forms across States of India. Illustrate..

कठपुतली कला, जिसे अक्सर मानव जाति के शानदार कृतियों में से एक माना जाता है, की जड़ें भारत में हैं और भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में यह असंख्य रूपों में मौजूद है। उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

'Pupa' which mean doll has a significant impatance in our Culture. The art of puppetary is Indigenous to India. Every state has evolved its own style synesging with drama, traditional play, Ramanas, Bhakti stories. They depicts religious, social, cultural aspirations of people in India.

Kathputhali is an artform in Rajasthan which is famous for its colours and vividness. Infact today it has become mainstream in our movies and visual display of entertainment

Boomkattam in Tamil Nadu is rod & string type of puppetry.

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Pavukootham is a glove puppetry in Kerela.

Ravanchhaya - A kind of shadow puppetry in Odissa is famous for light play and ~~evolves~~ tell us the innovative geniousness of this region

Kundei - A rod puppetry again from Odisha based on stories of 'Jatra' locally associated with this region

Even Karnataka has both shadow and string ~~poetry~~ puppetry showcasing rich local tradition based on Yakshagana.

Yavanchhaya in Bihar is another form.

Thus we see that India has a rich and varied tradition. But ~~to~~ concretize it more, Even some of the Harrappan sites have been

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found with rod shaped dolls with hole in it pointing out that this excellent form of art had entertained Indian subcontinent from 3rd century millenium BC.

India as a modern state should make efforts to preserve this rich art.

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3. Give an account of the distinguishing features of Indian classical dances. What is the difference between Nritta, Nritya and Natya? Also, discuss how Indian classical dances are a manifestation of spirituality.

भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्यों के विशिष्ठ लक्षणों का एक विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। नृत्त, नृत्य और नाट्य के बीच क्या अंतर है? साथ ही, इस बात पर भी चर्चा करें कि कैसे भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य आध्यात्मिकता की एक मिसाल हैं।

Indian classical Dance it is said that had its origin from Brahma who gave recitals of it to Bharata who later through his book Natyashastra brought it befor the world.

There are distinguishing features of it

(1) It represents facial expression, body movements, hand gestures (Mudras) with elaborate rules and regulations each signifying something

(2) The various dances represent the metaphysical aspects ~~like~~ called (Panchmahabhut) - namely Odissi (water), Kuchipudi (earth), Bharat-natyam (fire), Mohiniattam (air)

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and Kathakali (ether). While Sattriya and Manipuri ~~and~~ were evolved with local traditions having roots in its local culture.

(3) Dance here is not only a source of entertainment but adds to one's spiritualness.

- Bharata's Natyashastra defines

Nritta - as an abstract dance devoid of facial expression, in its very pure form. with rhythm without lyrics.

Nritya - is interpretive and has expression, lyrics and song but dance is an elaborate part of it

while Natya is more narrative with expression includes speech and mimes which is not present in Nritya.

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In Indian, this art is considered to be of divine origin by God himself. The cosmic importance attached to it is also represented via Dance of Shiva also called Nataraja (i.e Dance of destruction)

It is a source of Moksha for some, though representing sensuality in its mudras, Bhavas. has bigger aim of achieving spiritual integration with God.

The Temple dances might be a good example of it. So is Sattriya where the dance as an art form is not used for entertainment but to reach within ones oneself.

We need to truly understand the importance of classical Dances and revive its original meaning.

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4. Discuss the evolution of different pottery styles in India from the Indus Valley Civilisation to the later Vedic period. Also, analyse how they reflect the socio-cultural life of the people.

भारत में सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता से उत्तर वैदिक काल तक विभिन्न मृदभांड शैलियों के विकास पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अलावा, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि कैसे ये लोगों के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक जीवन को प्रदर्शित करतीं हैं।

Pottery since the beginning of civilisation as been considered to be a necessary way of life. Used for storage, daily use, even decoration. In fact we judge the progressive civilisations through the mastry it achieved over pottery.

Black and Red Ware : It is a form of pottery found in Harappan civilisation with Red background and black designs on it consisting of intricate pattern, geometrical shapes. from large pots to miniatures. Harappan had a rich tradition and uniquness in it.

Vedic Pottery - Painted Grey Ware

Although not as advanced as Harappans, used by common man

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there were others forms as well from Black Ware, Red ware etc. Red ware was considered sophisticated.

Black Polished ware - During Mauryans this pottery adored dining tables and palaces.

Thus pottery continued even post-Mauryas till Gupta, further with common people it was used for everyday chores.

Designs, shapes, baked, unbaked material used etc reflect the various socio-economic aspect of different culture.

In Harappan Civilisation pottery was buried with dead bodies, symbolizing life after death concept (Maybe)

This practice continued with Megaliths of south and ~~has~~ some of Neoliths of Kashmir.

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Though Paleolithic culture was mostly nomadic and hence no storage but from when ~~st~~ man started settled life, agriculture came the need for storage of grains. When societies became larger so did the art form.

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5. The Bhakti and Sufi movement in India was not only an inquisitive reformist discourse in religion and society but also the womb of lasting traditions, architecture, literature and several art forms. Discuss.

भारत में भक्ति और सूफी आंदोलन न केवल धर्म और समाज के क्षेत्र में एक जिज्ञासु (कौतुहल भरे) सुधारवादी संवाद थे, बल्कि ये चिरस्थायी परंपराओं, वास्तुकला, साहित्य और कई कला रूपों के गर्भ भी थे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Bhaktism and Sufism not only freed religions of excess dogmas and rituals but it brought God closer to the common man, across creed, culture, race, gender. & especially untouchables. To reform is a gradual process and thus not sudden fundamental change. Over the centuries various saints enriched human life by making religion simple for them.

Bhakti Movement & Sufi Movt

(1) These saints brought uniformity across Indian subcontinent by integration of various local culture.

(2) They enriched vernacular language by hymns, poems etc literature.

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(3) Source of inspiration from local rulers to Mughals who revered Sufi saints and followed there teaching making India a Holy place.

(4) The Women's Participation in this movement cut religious and caste barriers. Mirabai, Sakhubai ~~etc~~ Kanhopatra gave the message of love.

(5) Urdu as a language evolved through Sufi saints. Qawalli, Samas Khangah, silsilas enriched it.

(6) Simplification of rituals was the biggest attributes of these movements The Brahminical supremacy was thereby challenged. God became a personal affair; rather than mere social.

(7) Kabir's - Dohar, Chaupais, Qawalli, Pad, Abhang have all given a

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rich literature in volume and quality.

(8) While though Nayanars helped and became a source of inspiration for Chola Architecture at times even the sculptures depicting these saints. eg. Manikkavasagar.

(9) The rich philosophy formed the basis of life for common man which still continues

Warkaris in Maharashtra, Sathiyas in West Bengal and various other Pathpanthis, Kabirpanthis still display a glimpse of the historic tradition.

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6. Most of the schools of Rajput Painting in India reflect strong Mughal influence. Discuss the differences and similarities between the two. Also, describe the features of the Chaurapanchasika paintings.

भारत में राजपूत चित्रकला के अधिकांश स्कूलों पर मुगल प्रभाव स्पष्ट रूप से दिखता है। दोनों के बीच अंतरों और समानताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अलावा, चौरपंचाशिका चित्रकलाओं की विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

Rajputs states formed part of Mughals. When Akbar extended and expanded his empire most of rulers succum and accepted ~~some~~ Mughal suzerainity. Thus evolution and enrichment of paintings and its close association is resembled in its art forms. Further after decline of patronage under Aurangzeb these painters travelled to Rajput states and further added to rich tradition.

Similarities

(1) Depicting themes like court scenes etc.

(2) Dressing styles, usage of colours at times, faces, drapery, clothing, jewellery.

(3) :

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Differences

(1) Mughals have more Uniformity due to its oneness. While Rajput due different states have diversity attached. eg. Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, etc.

(2) Mughals have secular theme while Rajput theme is socio-religious having roots in Vaishnavite tradition

(3) Mughal painting depict court scenes, darbar, portraits and do not have ~~nu~~ eroticism in it while Rajput painting do have sensuality and eroticism.

(4) Rajput painting also have indigenous characteristics of its own though resembling mughals. It also has murals included while Mughal painting is mostly miniature based.

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Charupamchasika paintings is based on the ~~painting~~ epic written by Bilhana, a Kashmiri Pandit.

It's feature include as follows

(1) Males have transparent drapery around them, chudidars, long tight sleeves, angular faces.

(2) Even women have long pointed nose, angular chin, with ghaghra draped around

(3) Usage of colour is mostly contrasting with bold colour included.

(4) There is theme included and it tells the story in itself based on expression, movements etc.

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7. How did the Sramana tradition influence the Vedic religion and led to the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects? Discuss.

श्रमण परंपरा ने वैदिक धर्म को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया तथा इसने जैन धर्म, बौद्ध धर्म और आजीविक संप्रदाय के उद्भव में कैसे मुख्य भूमिका निभाया? चर्चा कीजिए।

In vedic society when rules and rigidities crept in and Brahminical supremacy exploitated people, an alternative tradition called ~~Shra~~ Sramana made it's way in peoples life. While the society was flourishing economically, new occupations, new people were being included, the rigidities made people stagnant. Thus to ~~com~~ ease the life of people or come up new doctrines one could say Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika had its origin.

Jainism: Jainism is supposed to be the oldest of Sramana tradition. While it says it goes back pre-vedic society, but the actual literature and its evolution is largely attached to Mahavira. Who wandered as an ascetic and gave different principles to lead

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life. These were mostly extreme form of ascetism. The eightfold path, penance, non-violence principle etc all pointed out in extremism. Thus to counter one form of tradition another form of extreme was given

Buddhism: on the other hand when Buddha left his palace in search of truth and nearly starved himself to death, he ~~gave~~ restrained from such extremism and said life is blissful more with middlepath. His doctrines explaining the source of unhappiness and elimination of desire for the same appealed to many in vedic society. His simple rituals, eliminating particular supremacy, equality principle brought people from all ~~soci~~ caste, tribes even women into its fold. He abandoned the idea of varnashram, thereby freeing people the chains of rigidity.

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Ajivika - Sect originated in 5th century BC. This was discreet band and lived in caves. There belief in niyati or the theory of destiny made the concept of karma a little diluted. While its followers weren't significant but it largely acquired patronage of Ashoka and later Bharat, both Mauryan kings.

Thus the emergence of Sramana tradition to some extent countered rigidities in vedic religion. The kings adopted these philosophies to give legitimacy to their empire as well as their actions, patronized it and popularised it. We have seen the spread of Buddhism around the world & its a proof of a sound way of living. It forced vedic religion to ~~make~~ shed it's unappealing practices, to some extent supremacy and simplify, mend as per times.

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8. "Gupta sculpture was the final culmination of the early classical sculpture of Amravati and Mathura". Analyse.

"गुप्तकालीन मूर्तिकला अमरावती और मथुरा के आरंभिक शास्त्रीय मूर्तिकला का चरमोत्कर्ष था"। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India has a great tradition of art; sculpture and architecture. When Maurya empire disintegrated different other tribes from central India occupied Northern India, while western, eastern & southern part was split into small confederacies or kingdoms.

Mathura as an artform evolved in kushana empire its characteristics specify it as grand & simple rooted in its locality. The subject of sculpture emphasized on one figure, masculinity plasticity, youngness, placed it on a grandstone platform, had a background halloo it its figure at times. The figure could be seated or standing and had transparent drapes.

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While the Amravati sculpture was more graceful, depicting stories with varied expressions. The figures slim and sharp, there was not much details involved as the focus was not the figure but story.

~~When~~ In Gupta period the above two schools was amalgamation and harmonious integration.
Including the best of features, But at the same time balancing it.

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9. Post-Mauryan five centuries are often referred to as the "Dark Period" of Indian History akin to the Dark Ages of Europe. Do you agree with the view?

यूरोप के अंधकार युग के समान मौर्योत्तर काल के पाँच सदियों को अक्सर भारतीय इतिहास के "अंधकार युग" के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं?

When the Mauryan Empire declined a centralised authority came to an end, pushing people into disintegration of regions, which came to be occupied by different tribes from central Asia eg. Greeks, Parthians, Shakas, Kushanas, Scythians.

There also emerged feudalism thereby making one believe ~~the~~ and compare this period with dark period of Europe.

However while we analyse it through different areas one might see a different picture.

Economically: During Kushanas, North India came under one rule, It flourished as it controlled almost all silk routes, earning taxes. They were the first to mint gold coins.

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It assimilated various culture and also brought foreign culture within its fold. Eg. food habits, attire, the long coat, boots etc. was adopted.

Kushanas initially patronised Shaivism its coin depict Shiva figure. Later Kanishka patronised Buddhism.

The rich literature by Ashvaghosh such as Buddhacharita were written during these time.

Gandhara school of Art formed the amalgamation of greek school with that of Mathura, with its own unique style.

Kharoshti Script was evolved, Gandhari language.

Further it is through this time that ~~the~~ north India was stabalised. ~~from~~ Otherwise disintegration into ~~several~~ feudatories perhaps could was very much possible. Thus politically it gave a sound administration

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to the region. The Shaka Era ~~was~~ saw the beginning in 78 AD and India still follows this calendar.

Charaka, Susruta (Medicine and surgury) wrote books on medicines enriching educational sphere. Taxila was famous for its patronage for students.

Thus to conclude it won't be be completely write to state that this age is considered dark age when we clearly see flourishing life in different sphere. While every had some dogmas, principles which further brought isolation, exploitation to people. but to consider dark completely will be wrong.

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10. In the early decades of the twentieth century, reform movement as a whole not only became revivalist but also a national mass-based movement. Examine.

बीसवीं सदी के शुरुआती दशकों में, सुधारवादी आंदोलन समग्र तौर पर न केवल पुनरुत्थानवादी हो गए अपितु ये जन-आधारित राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन भी बन गए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

• Reformation is a gradual process. From the beginning of 18th century the 'Indian Renaissance' started with Raja Ram Mohan Roy its prime architect. Focussing on social life which was largely connected with religion, thereby cleaning and thereby reforming same. With it came issues like rituals, polytheism, Sati, infanticide, women lack of education, early marriages, untouchability etc.

Further as the time evolved, Brahmo Samaj, Pratharna Samaj, Arya samaj tried focussing on various issues. The sati was abolished in 1929, The widow Remarriage Act in 1956. But since most of the everyday questions revolved around religions thus had to be made more simplified It is through the efforts of various personalities that interpretation

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of various holy books, vedas, upanishads gave authority + in establishing more humanish principles.

(1) Oneness of God
(2) Brotherhood, Monotheism.
(3) Proof of widow remariage.
etc are some examples of it

Arya Samaj further gave the call to go back to vedas - the principles and association was more educational than to adopt way of life. After 1885 we see a trend of leaders following revivalist policies which they merged to mobilise mass participation and nationalist ideas.

Tilak - started Ganesh festival, ask people to take pride in one own culture and demanded Swaraj on on that basis.

Vivekanandg - never gave political message but enriched people with ideas to take pride in past, faith in our culture and confidence in future

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Aurobindo was perhaps the first person to say that India should have complete political freedom.

While these ideas appeared extremist to moderates at that time, but perhaps the new generation had realised the principles of equality, liberty and freedom, which they became aware of.

The concept of Nationalism was imbibed in people through reforms, which was enlargened by revivalism of one's past, culture and confidence in it which formed the very basis for the mass participation of people in National movement at the call of their leaders.

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11. The relationship between the British imperialists and the Indian Princely States changed from 'Struggle for Equality' to 'Policy of Equal Federation' according to their changing needs. Analyze.

ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवादियों और भारतीय रियासतों के बीच के संबंध उनकी बदलती आवश्यकताओं के हिसाब से 'समानता के लिए संघर्ष' से बदलकर 'समान परिसंघ की नीति' में परिवर्तित हो गया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

When East India Company (EIC) acquired trading rights in 1600AD, its sole aim was profit as trading company. But as the times changed and the great Mughal Empire started decline, Dupleix the French Officer in India showed through his carnatic war that Indian princes could be used as scapegoats to further enrich their pockets with enormous wealth

STRUGGLE FOR EQUALITY

When the struggle with French came to an end around 1856 & they were out from India. British tried a policy to ~~eq~~ gain a status of equality with Indian states. The different wars fougths in 2nd half of 17th century with Marathas, Mysore, Hyderabad only point ~~for~~ at British hunger for legitimacy in Indian subcontinent.

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Theory of Ring fence (1865-1813)

While British had established themselves as equals they wanted to create buffer states which could protect their areas acquired through Battle of Plassey & Buxar, and other previous territories. from outside invaders The policy of subsidiary alliance was a perfect solution to meet their needs.

Theory of Political Isolation (1813-1857)

while the buffering didn't satisfy British, it was necessary that to control economy, and keep the profits intact, the states had to be isolated and acquired through its ~~expan~~ expansionary policy of doctrine of lapse. As EIC lost its monopoly and trade was opend for europeans it also brought exploitation with it. To further this objective Doctrine of lapse made British acquire more states, thereby isolating it completely

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~~Ton~~ Political Union (1857 - 1935)

While when isolated it angered the ryots and with annexation of Awadh state, EIC lost the little bit of faith people had it in it. The a Revolt of 1857 made administration pass to the crown. The expansionary and policy of annexation was abandoned and the Queen was declared Kaiser-i-Hind which brought princely states under the patronage of British crown. They became puppets which served British policy till the end.

Federal law & confederacy (1935-1947)

1935 Act tried to bring the states under one federation, as a body which could further strengthen British stand and give voice through puppet states. Unfortunately for British this never came into existence.

Thus policies towards the princely states changed through time to suit British empire enormously

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12. While the Indian capitalist class could have contributed significantly towards the Indian national movement, it remained a bystander. Examine.

यद्यपि भारतीय पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे सकता था, परंतु यह एक मूकदर्शक बना रहा। परीक्षण कीजिए।

From the 2nd half of 18th century, there was a mild begining of capitalist class in India. With the mill at Bombay and another jute mill at Kalcutta in 1856. saw the emergence of this class.

When through the initial stage, one see that not many were interested in ~~what~~ freedom movement. They thought being friendly with National leaders might bring hostility of Britishers.

But as the introduction of Gandhi to freedom struggle and the policy of Satyagraha and non-violence perhaps favoured capitalist class. for many season.

They also had experienced the bitter trade policies and repressive laws levying excess export duties on

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commodities abroad. It meant that commerce could not be flourished with an alien govt in power.

Although capitalist did not support unconstitutional methods like civil Disobedience movement and boycott They also were wary of rising socialistic trend and communism in India.

They formed Federation of Indian Commerce & Industry to counter the challenges. However their involvement with Freedom struggle is largely there. They contributed through money, commerce. Ambalal Sarabhai, gave donation to Gandhi's Ashram,

FICCI

They raised questions against imperialism and spoke of exploitation. The standard and quality was improved for Indian labour as well. Thus making it better

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It will always be a question mark as to how much did they contribute, but they being largely economic class and associated with money, most realised that existence of Home Rule will ~~not~~ only guarantee economic success.

Therefore it will be wrong to say they did not contribute. & thus remained a bystander.

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13. Examine whether the mutiny of 1857 was an organized and planned revolt or a spontaneaous insurrection. Also, discuss the reasons for its limited territorial spread.

इस बात का परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या 1857 का विद्रोह एक संगठित और सुनियोजित विद्रोह था अथवा एक स्वतः स्फूर्त विद्रोह था। इसके साथ ही इसके सीमित क्षेत्रीय विस्तार के कारणों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

The 1857 Revolt had varied reason from Economic repression, faulty administration, eviction, loss of patronage to artisans, peasants suffering, interference with religion etc.

People from across the regions ~~and~~ from peasants, artisans, landlords, Sepoys, Maulavis etc were angered. This angered was built over a centuries from the East India Company's brutal policies of repression. Thus when greased cartriage provided an excuse to explosed.

When the Mangal Pandey refused to fire and there were other disobediencies, different infantry eg. 47th Regiment & 48th Regiment did talk about it & had exchanges

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It is also said that the local places and stalls where the breeding ground for discussions & fakirs, maulavis carried messages.

But as the revolt broke, and General Bhakt travelled to Delhi, the Emperor Bahadur Shah vacillated at sending letters to princes all over India in fight against British and there was also confusion & vacillation of agreeing to be the Shehenshah of India which he reluctantly agreed.

However yet the outbreak does not seem very organised. It occured at few places like Delhi, Meerut, Kanpur, East Punjab, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi. These were the regions largely exploited by British & their states annexed. while the other areas remained unaffected. Infact "certain sections even supported Britishers like moneylenders, upper middle class,

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educated Indians

The reasons for this limited territorial spread could be as follows

(1) The revolters lacked central leadership & perhaps Bahadur Shah was too weak for the role.

(2) They lacked organisation, planning

(3) They also did not have modern source of communication like British had (Telegraphs)

(4) Nor did they have modern weaponary.

(5) The revolt was localized rather than National, even the attitude of people was to meet their grievance rather to unify India under one rule.

(6) Objective was to expel British, but the sepoys, revolters did not have future plans, so not many supported it.

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14. In eighteenth century, the only power that could have replaced the Mughals and challenged the ascent of British in India was the Marathas. However, they were plagued by shortcomings similar to the ones that caused the decline of Mughal Empire. Examine.

अठारहवीं सदी में मराठे ही वे एकमात्र शक्ति थे जो मुगलों का स्थान ग्रहण कर सकते थे तथा भारत में ब्रिटिश उत्थान को चुनौती प्रस्तुत कर सकते थे। हालांकि वे उन्हीं कमियों से ग्रस्त थे, जो मुगल साम्राज्य के पतन का कारण बना। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Marathas emerged as strong power after Mughals declined, the only to oppose & challenge Britishers as well. However they suffered from the same weakness as their predecessors did.

(1) Mughals ~~to~~ and Marathas had the same administrative structure They did not change their system to suit the modern times

(2) Their revenue system put burden ~~tax~~ on peasantry

(3) They did not adopt modern means of thinking, scientific, rational ~~attitude~~.

(4) They followed confederacy and their sardars were involved in

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rivalaries with each other

(5) They did not have future policies and did not stabalise the region after wars. They were mostly ~~and~~ involved in military campaigns.

Though Marathas had
(1) able leadership
(2) Resources
(3) understanding to rule,
(4) & support at times.

(6) But Marathas largly fought on petty issues with its neighbours and invited the wrath. eg. The 3rd Battle of Panipat, which nearly shattered its dream to Rule Delhi

(7) Internal Rivalry among Peshwas, Bhosles, Scindhia, Holkars etc. made matters worse,

(8) Their economic policies weren't sound.

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(iv) Nor did they kept themselves world updated. They should have known the evil motives of British & the policy of Imperialism.

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15. Discuss the role played by freedom fighters from India's northeast in the fight for India's independence.

भारतीय स्वतंत्रा संग्राम में उत्तर-पूर्वी भारत के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Northeast has a long history of struggle against the Britishers. Their participation is no less than the mainland. In order to secure its frontiers, the Britishers ~~target~~ used Northeast states as scapegoat but the different tribes have revolted differently.

Ahom Revolt: When the Burma war was over and the British still refused to leave the area, the Ahoms raised in revolt, British came to terms with the Raja and accepted demands to some extent.

Participation of ~~group~~ tribes like Garo, Khasi etc in Meghalaya against the oppression of

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Britishers

Various freedom fighters from across states fought & participated in National movement

Rani Gaindilin - participated in freedom struggle for this she was imprisoned for life by Britishers.

Thus Northeast participation from Nagaland uprising to Assam and other tribal uprising to counter British is equally appreciable.

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16. Trace the evolution of the labour movement in pre-Independence India. Also, discuss the role played by the working class in the freedom struggle.

आजादी से पूर्व भारत में मजदूर आंदोलन के विकास को रेखांकित कीजिए। इसके साथ ही स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में श्रमिक वर्ग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Labour had acquired a prominent role in freedom struggle.

Initially not much was done for their mobilisation, even the moderates were wary but social activist like phule formed Mill labour Association (Bombay). Factories Act was passed to improve their service conditions

After the world war I, when economic exploitations became grave, N. M. Joshi formed All India Trade Union Congress in 1920

The beginning of socialist ideas and communism, Russian revolution further mobalised working class Nehru, Bose, Socialist parties supported their involvement

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They participated in mass movement, went on strikes to support naval mutiny. Tata ~~Stel~~ steel strikes in Quit India movement etc point out in a direction ~~of~~ the important role played by them.

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17. How did the peasant movements differ from tribal movements in the nineteenth century. Discuss in context of their causes, organisation and government response.

उन्नीसवीं सदी के आदिवासी आंदोलन किसान आंदोलनों से कैसे भिन्न थे। इन आन्दोलनों के कारणों, उनके संगठन और सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Causes - Tribal Movements

(1) Forest eviction, depriving of their ancestral rights

(2) Economic exploitation, begar,

(3) Christian Missionaries interference

(4) No fundamental rights.

Organisation

(1) To oppose exploitation they mostly mobilised through violence means.

(2) In terms of revolts like santhal revolts, etc.

Govt response

Govt's response was severe repression at time killing several - Eg. Birsa Munda, or conciliatory policy.

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Peasants Movt - causes

(1) Peasant movt largely against exploitation of revenue system

(2) peaceful protest

(3) Excess of debt, new landlords permanent settlement or compulsory Indigo policies summary eviction from their land

organisation

They largely organised themselves through peaceful protest,

several leaders would help them form Sabhas, association, help their cause through constitutional means.

British Response

At times negotiated, gave them some relief, at time carrot & stick policy.

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18. The system of permanent settlement not only had economic consequences, but also gave rise to a new social structure in the Indian society. Explain.

स्थायी बंदोबस्त प्रणाली का न केवल आर्थिक दुष्परिणाम रहा, बल्कि इसने भारतीय समाज में एक नई सामाजिक संरचना को भी जन्म दिया। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Under Permanent System the old order of Landlordship was abandand instead it gave rise to a new class of people where property was made a commodity of sale & transfer had private rights

The real owners were made tenants and the ownership mostly passed to moneylenders as fixed and exhorbitant rent was fixed as revenue, which could not be paid and farmers (peasants were pushed into indebtness.

They were easily evicted.

In Ryotwari system in fact the Government itself became the landlord (moneylender)

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(2) As the land was in the name of new owner, the social structure changed, inequalities further increased. Many became landless and we are still reaping the ~~fruits~~ thorns of such social change.

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19. Discuss the circumstances that led to an alliance between the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements? Critically analyse the implications of this alliance on the Indian freedom movement.

उन परिस्थितियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो खिलाफत और असहयोग आंदोलनों के बीच एक गठबंधन के बनने का कारण बनीं ? भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन पर इस गठबंधन के प्रभावों का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(1) After the war the British treated Turkey partially & imposed heavy conditions on it. It decided to remove Caliphate and snatch away the land, which lead to fall of Ottoman Turks. which was considered by Muslims all over world as Holy there angered Muslims in India. They decided to rise against it as khilafat Movt

(2) After Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, & Rowlatt Satyagraha, withdrawal the Hunter Commission report did not do justice to Indians This was another reason why Indian ~~stan~~ could have opposed Indians:

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(3) In 1916 - Muslim League Congress pact of Lahore brought them together. Even the Home Rule League increased this chances. Jinnah, Azad, Hasan Imam, etc radical forces dominated the orthodox forces in the league thereby bringing them together.

(4) Then it was decide to launch or merge the two movt

This alliance

(1) Brough Muslim into the mass movt

(2) It also angered some factions

(3) Hindu - Muslim Unity at national level

(4) Gave freedom struggle a different tone

(5) Mixing religion with politics, paved the way for further polarisation.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Discuss the rise and growth of left wing in the Congress during the Indian National movement. What were its major weaknesses? Analyse its impact on Indian society and politics.

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान कांग्रेस में वामपंथ के उद्भव और विकास पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसकी प्रमुख कमजोरियां क्या थीं ? भारतीय समाज और राजनीति पर इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(1) The trend of left started when many were influenced by Russian revolution, socialism as an idea, Nazi policies (~~and~~ fascist), belief in egalatarian, success of five year plan in Russia.

(2) New leaders like Nehru & Bose supported socialism

(3) Socialist Party of India ~~had~~ was formed

(4) Revolutionaries had socialism as its goal.

But still they had weakness

(1) they were divided amongst themselves

(2) could not coordinate.

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(3) There policies weren't flexible
- In fact at times being too rigid

(4) differences b/w Nehru & Bose came into the national front inspite they being president of INC for 4 year from 1936 to 1939.

(5) Thus though Socialist had weakness they had impact on Indian society as the goal of our first prime PM that without Socialism there was no economic emancipation.

in 1931, Karachi Session, Fundamental rights & Economic policies resolution passed

1935 Act & elections — many policies reflected socialist attitude

our Preamble & Constitutional Part IV reflects the socialist attitude of Freedom fighters.

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Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homoeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Concerns regarding the wide formulation and indiscreet application of discretionary powers of the Governor need closer attention. Discuss. **(150 words)** **(10)**

राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियों के व्यापक निरूपण एवं अविवेकपूर्ण अनुप्रयोग संबंधी चिंताओं के संदर्भ में सावधानीपूर्वक ध्यान केंद्रित करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Governor, forms that link in centre-state relationships, which bridges, integrates as well as guides federal relations. Though being a ceremonial/constitutional head, he/she is being granted certain powers which are discretionary.

The discretionary powers attached are

(1) Under Art 163(1) and 163(2) - she will have final say if the matters fall in her discretion.

(2) Withholding assent to bill (Art 200) & reserving it for the consideration of the President.

(3) To recommend President's rule as per Art 356 & U/A 365, when he thinks that state cannot function in a manner prescribed by the constitution.

(4) To administer oath to Chief Minister who has majority and to call upon such party who can prove majority in a hung assembly.

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But the recent happening as seen in the Karnataka and also in Goa & Mizoram, wherein, the Governor's non-partisan role was called into question.

It is sometimes claimed that Governor is the agent of the centre. But rather one should look at such constitutional position with rather caution, than an agent

Sarkaria Commission - stated the action of the Governor though discretionary, cannot be thus arbitrary, & should act in good faith.

In S. K Bommai Case, Supreme Court held that Federalism is the basic feature of the Constitution & therefore control of Union over State executive will thereby go against the basic structure.

Governor takes the oath to defend, preserve, protect the Constitution and therefore she/he should do so in good faith, with utmost trust and within constitutional scheme.

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2. Explain the concept of subordinate legislation in India. Also discuss the mechanisms for their scrutiny and control. **(150 words)** **(10)**

भारत में अधीनस्थ विधान की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी संवीक्षा और नियंत्रण की क्रियाविधियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

The democracy in 21st CE is representative democracy handling complex societies with advanced nature of technologies, economy and polity. Therefore, Parliamentarians may not be expert in every field and by making a skeleton form of legislation grant the executive, the power of giving life to such legislation.

Such powers to implement the primary law, may also be made by an authority under State legislature / Parliament.

The need for such law

(1) Technical nature of governance, needing expertise, knowledge & experience

(2) Parliament being overburdened, may find it difficult to discuss, scrutinize and debate the laws in detail.

(3) The complex societies need prospective and visionary laws. Subordinate

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legislation may do this.

Parliament Scrutiny:

(1) Through its departmental committees,

(2) During debates, discussions, question hours & several such motions

(3) Each such legislation is to be laid before the Parliament.

(4) Ministerial responsibilities can be evoked & accountability demanded.

(5) Committees also exists in both houses to scrutinize subordinate legislation

(6) Judicial scrutiny
Art 13 grants the explicite power of judicial review, under which subordinate legislation be reviewed & held just or unjust

(7) Civil society
can debate the laws, when in public domain

Subordinate legislation are an inevitability in a democracy. Thus the government and the legislature may by acting in coordination bring a sound guiding law on the matter to regulate it more effectively

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3. The crucial position accorded to the Speaker in Indian legislatures, makes it imperative to protect them from undue political pressures. Examine. **(150 words)** **(10)**

भारतीय विधान-मंडलों में अध्यक्ष को प्रदान की गई महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्थिति वस्तुतः उन्हें अनुचित राजनीतिक दबावों से सुरक्षित करना अनिवार्य बनाती है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Speaker, is the Presiding officer in the Lok Sabha, acting as the chair for the House, maintaining decorum and discipline. She is the guardian of traditional Parliamentarian democracy.

(1) She conducts the business of the House

(2) Adjourns the House

(3). She presides over the joint sitting of the two Houses

(4) She decides whether the Bill is a money Bill or not

(5) Under 52nd Amendment to the Constitution, she gets to decide the defection and is the final authority on the matter.

(6) she is the disciplinarian, taking punitive action for any nuisance & indiscipline.

Thus the above powers of the Speaker makes her a pivotal authority, one which has great constitutional role.

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But with some recent incidents, the role of the Speaker has been called into question.

(1) The controversy of declaring Aadhar Bill as money Bill in 2016.

(2) Certain state assemblies like Arunachal pradesh where, defection was considered & members disqualified.

Such incidences bring a pinch of doubt which serves doubts and degrades the trust in such high offices.

→ Election Commission has recommended that power under Schedule X be transferred to the commission.

→ The Speaker to seem and appear non-partisan can resign from her party, a precedent followed in UK.

Thus we see that Speakers form the very backbone of the House in democratic Parliamentary form of Government. The office should therefore be held in high regards.

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4. The Departmentally-Related Standing Committees have been referred to as mini-parliaments in India. Highlight their relevance in a democratic polity and discuss, with examples, how they improve the overall effectiveness of the Parliament. **(150 words)** **(10)**

विभागों से संबद्ध स्थायी समितियों (विभागीय स्थायी समितियों) को भारत में लघु-संसदों के रूप में संदर्भित किया गया है। लोकतांत्रिक राज्यव्यवस्था में उनकी प्रासंगिकता पर प्रकाश डालिए और उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए कि वे संसद की समग्र प्रभावकारिता में किस प्रकार वृद्धि करती हैं।

Departmentally-related Standing committee having permanent nature, were evolved over a period of time, in India, to support, guide, detailly scrutinize, what was becoming a difficult job for Parliamentarians due to overburdening and complexities in governance. ~~These~~ Their number today stands at 24..

Their relevance can be demonstrated as follows

(1) They are the members who are legitimately elected. Thus greater involvement of MPs & MLAs in the legislative process which may otherwise be lacking.

(2) Paucity of time & overburdening nature of Parliament makes them a viable option

(3) Details of the Bills are scrutinized, offering a more nuanced and better analysed law, which is well resourced and appropriate.

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such debates can also reach public platform.

Effectiveness of the Committees

(1) Their effectiveness is reflected in the a nature and comprehensive nature of the law

(2) They are immune to haste, populist demand and ~~popu~~ political affiliations making it ~~ce~~ genuine ~~ness~~ scrutiny of law / Bill

(3) They can help organise the business of the House, plan in advance. they are also of continuous nature, making full utilization of the members.

Functions likes — Grants, Annual Reports of various Commissions, other important Bills like Money Bill, those being referred to providing offreach. etc.

Thus the committees, come to have played a significant role not only in deepening democracy, but also making it effective.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Explaining the rationale for setting up of tribunals in the dispensation of justice, enumerate the issues associated with their functioning in India. How can these issues be addressed? **(150 words)** **(10)**

न्याय वितरण हेतु अधिकरणों की स्थापना के औचित्य की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत में उनकी कार्य पद्धति से संबद्ध मुद्दों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इन मुद्दों को कैसे हल किया जा सकता है?

42nd Amendment Act to the Constitution in 1976 gave Constitutional status to tribunals under Art 323A and 323B. These are the quasi-judicial in nature, resolving, adjudicating disputes for a speedier justice. In a time when

(1) courts are overburdened
(2) Justice being delayed for decades,
(3) where the marginalised and those not able to afford justice, were finding it hard to express their rights, found tribunals as blessings, as it offered them a more suitable platform

Rationale

(1) To reduce the burden on the courts.
(2) To serve justice as per the Natural principle of law and speedily
(3) To make expertise, experience & knowledge in technical matters be useful in delivering justice

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The issues associated

(*) Casts a shadow on Judicial independence as they do not form part of the judicial system.

- The purpose was speedy justice, but that itself has seen the paradox, where cases are lasting longer than 3 years
- Infrastructure of the country where manpower is not enough, as well as physical infrastructure can be costly
- Proliferation of Tribunals is another concern.
- Earlier they transgressed the High Courts ~~there~~, But now Supreme Court ruled that they cannot do so and appeal shall lie to High Courts
- The expertise and Qualifications are not prescribed.
- Too many cases are being approached. Overcrowding of the Tribunals.

However one should note that, they did serve some positive purpose & many of the issues can be systematically, ethically and principally addressed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Examine the significance of Gram Sabhas, as mentioned in Article 243A of the Indian constitution, in the development process with special reference to Fifth Schedule areas. **(150 words)** **(10)**

पांचवीं अनुसूची के क्षेत्रों के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ विकास की प्रक्रिया में, भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243A में वर्णित ग्राम सभाओं के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Gram Sabha are the registered persons on the electoral rolls of the village. They form the very ruled subject and can be given as an example of Direct democracy in India.

Art 243A - says that Gram Sabha may, by law, provide such powers and ~~cuta~~ perform such functions at the village level as the legislature of the state, by law may provide.

Several states have formulated law, which prescribe the specific functions to be performed by them as follows.

(A) Since they are directly involved in governance of the village a greater scrutiny of the government policies can be carried out by them

- They can do social audit and perform the function of being a watchdog.
  eg. MGNREGS etc.
- They can also hold accountable its various functionaries.

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mid day meal prog, ICDS, PDS, and various other social schemes can help reach the right person through their vigilance

- Women-related issues, greater representation can be made possible
- Also Gram Sabhas can serve as the source of collective conscience for social reform

Under 5th Schedule, Tribal Areas & Councils associated can decide

(4) Minor forest produce, minor water bodies, land acquisition issues, preventing alienation of ST, Deforestation, illegal mining, encroachment are few of the issues that the state can handle on behalf of the policymakers

- They also help in protecting local customs & sustainable culture.

But it is seen that state governments are not willing to give Gram Panchayats much power. Art 40 - guarantees decentralisation. Our democratic government, therefore as a matter of policy should strive to make it more genuine

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The Rajya Sabha is merely a secondary house rather than a second house in the Indian Parliamentary system. Critically analyze the statement. Also, compare and contrast the position of the Rajya Sabha vis-à-vis the State legislative councils. **(150 words)** **(10)**

भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में राज्यसभा वस्तुतः दूसरा सदन होने के स्थान पर एक द्वितीयक सदन मात्र है। इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, राज्य विधान परिषदों के मुकाबले राज्यसभा की स्थिति की तुलना कीजिए और अंतर बताइए।

Rajya Sabha in the Indian Parliamentary system represents the state, thereby the federal nature of our democracy. It has been a given pivotal role under various Articles as well as schedule.

Playing as a secondary house

- As an equal in passing Constitutional Amendment Bills, Financial Bills, ordinary Bills. In electing President, removal of Judges etc (BUT)
- It cannot pass a legislation to make law on matter under Art 110. Thus playing a secondary role.
- It serves the purpose a comprehensive and well conceived debate by delaying the passage of legislation.
- Infact parties field their insecured, loosing candidates as members. Relatives and close friends are also brought through such methods.
- In Joint sitting, lok Sabha surpasses it because of its sheer strength.

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But we know that RS is much more than a secondary House.

- It represents states and thus the federal structure of the country.
- It gives representation to those who are not inclined towards elections but are eminent scholars, experts etc in society
- It also reduces the populist nature of political parties in Lok Sabha through delaying passage of Bills
- It can create All India services (Art 312), can authorize the Parliament to create laws on state list (Art 249)

With regards to legislative Council

- RS has permanent nature, while state legislative Councils (SLCs) are created by options of state Legisl. Assembly.
- RS has greater powers and stands as more or less equal on many spheres with Lok Sabha, especially Constitutional Amendment. SLC are secondary & can merely delay Bills.

In such manner we see that RS is not merely a secondary House, but has a larger, constitutional role to play, in federal structure.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. A major shift is needed in the institutional framework of the Central Water Commission (CWC) and the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) to make water management more holistic and multidisciplinary. Discuss in the context of Mihir Shah Committee recommendations. **(150 words)**

(10)

जल प्रबंधन को अधिक समग्र और बहु-विषयक बनाने के लिए केंद्रीय जल आयोग (CWC) एवं केंद्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (CGWB) के संस्थागत ढाँचे में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। मिहिर शाह समिति की अनुशंसाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Water has come to occupy a centre stage in centre-state as well state-state relationship and has seen a matter of policy & survival water being a state subject is generally left to governed by state. However inter-state rivers come under centre's scrutiny.

Two forms of water - surface and groundwater are ~~seper~~ treated seperately. Rather due to pollution etc, they should be treated as one entity.

~~Also~~

Also Mihir Shah Committee on Inter-State Water Disputes recommended that one "National Water Commission can be formed.

Such step is necessary to organise water under one administration, for easier governance & management

The National water commission will carry out the following functions.

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(1) Survey and mapping of various water bodies

(2) Incentivise state to take measures for irrigation and sustainable practices for water usage.

(3) Localised and area specific addressal of problems for river rejuvenation

The above functions will integrate the water management in the country by

- making it holistic, multidisciplinary
- More sustainable & progressive.
- Setting vision by incorporating states cooperative federalism.
- Localised addressal of issue. Thus not following one-size fits all principle.

But one needs to be careful that while making such body, it does not fall prey to bureaucratisation, centralisation, delaying of work, reducing efficiency in work, and inclusive state participation should be encouraged

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. On what grounds can a person be denied the right to contest elections to the Parliament in India? Will a lifetime ban on those convicted of heinous crimes address the problem of criminalization of politics? Discuss in light of recent judgments by the Supreme Court. **(150 words)** **(10)**

किसी व्यक्ति को भारत में संसद हेतु चुनाव लड़ने के अधिकार से किन आधारों पर वंचित किया जा सकता है? क्या जघन्य अपराधों के दोषी व्यक्तियों पर आजीवन प्रतिबंध से राजनीति के अपराधीकरण की समस्या हल होगी? सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए हाल के निर्णयों के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Elections are the life and soul of the representative democracy. Thus criterias for representations should be clearly spelt out of so for disqualification.

Under Art 102 & 191, constitution gives us the grounds on which a person can disqualified from contesting

- Unsound mind, undischarged insolvency, office of profit, being a non-citizen of India are few of the grounds.

However it also say that Parliament may prescribe such other grounds, by law.

Thus According to the Representations of people Act, 1951, Any person convicted of heinous crimes, such as rape, dacoity, cruelty and such other crimes and IPC, 1860 crimes like untouchability, Unlawful Activities (prevention) Act, FERA etc also disqualify a person from contesting.

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But Supreme Court in its landmark judgment in Lily Thomas Case declared that a convicted person when appealing in a crime serving more than 2 years of punishment, will not be liable to contest elections. But still we see that criminalisation of politics is a huge menance, threatening democracy, nearly 34% of MPs are convicted with 10% of them for heinous crimes.

Thus in such context life ban of convicts can be a viable and appropriate solution. as

- Instill trust of people in politics.
- Display of money power and nexus between crime and politics will be reduced hugely
- Discourage the criminals from taking politics as career routes
- Help function democracy with sensitive people who respect Rule of law as they will be equally encouraged to join.

However Politics is an arena, where vested interests plays major role in our society Any attempt for reform may find constraints Delay of court cases is another argument that help ~~cons~~ criminals walk with impunity. Hence, Precautionary and not punitive reforms are need of the hour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Directive Principles can be considered as even more important than the Fundamental Rights because they provide a positive thrust towards welfare. Examine. **(150 words)** **(10)**

निदेशक तत्वों को मूल अधिकारों से भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण माना जा सकता है क्योंकि निदेशक तत्व कल्याण की दिशा में एक सकारात्मक प्रेरणा प्रदान करते हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

In Constitutional framework, Fundamental Rights (which guarantee the basic, natural freedoms to person) and Directive Principles which are fundamental in governance of the country, reflect a complementary vision that our founders shared.

Fundamental rights perform following functions

- They act as limitations on the power of the government. Preventing the arbitrary and absurdness of it.
- They are natural, fundamental, holistic for the development of the people. They give dignity to living (Art 21, 20) etc.
- They serve the democracy in the most fruitful sense, eg (Art 19)
- They guarantee Right to Religion, minority rights, which gives minority due to protection a foundation for a tolerant, secular country
- Establish Rule of law through constitutional rights
- They also offer equality with positive affirmations and of opportunities.

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While DPSPs serve a purpose of

- Guiding the governments in carrying out a vision of welfaristic state. They try to achieve socio-economic development in the sense
- They lay down rules for the marginalised, exploited members of the society and guide how policies are to be framed if such goal is to be achieved.
- They govern environment, public policy, nutrition, education etc and help form the philosophy of the constitution

Thus one may conclude that both FRs and DPSPs are two sides of the same coine. In Minerva Mills case (1980) the apex court said that both are complementary and there's no antithesis between them. Absolute primacy of one over the other disturbs the harmony of the Indian constitution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. In light of demands for replacement of the FPTP (First Past the Post) system with other alternatives, compare the merits and enumerate the challenges associated with replacing the current system. **(250 words)** **(15)**

FPTP (फर्स्ट पास्ट द पोस्ट) प्रणाली को अन्य विकल्पों से प्रतिस्थापित किए जाने की मांगों के प्रकाश में, वर्तमान प्रणाली के लाभों से तुलना करते हुए इसे प्रतिस्थापित करने से संबंधित चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

When the Constitution was enacted, and Parliamentary democracy adopted, First Past the Post (FPTP) was the natural choice of the constitution-makers for many reasons.

FPTP system is simple where a candidate securing highest vote in the election in comparison to his rivals is elected as the winner. (even if he secures just two votes if the other candidate securing one vote)

It was adopted because

- Familiarity with the system since pre-independence period
- Easy to understand / simplicity for the large illiterate voters then
- Accountability - serves well.

But recently Parliamentary standing Committee ~~seen~~ sought response on such system. Demand for its change was made. The alternate system given were proportional representation and the hybrid system.

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Proportional Represent^n

- Representative of votes casts & seats won.
- Better votes for Political parties
- Representation to all sections - women, rural, SC, STs etc.
- Restricts regional fiefdoms.

Hybrid System

- Mix of the two. Some on FPTP & others on basis of votes secured.
- ~~Others~~ It is a good balance b/w the two, combining positive features
- Several countries have adopted. eg Japan & S Korea.

FPTP also criticised because of the above reasons, as it is failing to give wider representation to different elements in society., non-stability of governments

- Though winner with absolute majority, vote share is quite poor.
- Caste association, criminalization & fiefdoms are also encouraged

Challenges

- It is difficult to adopt a complex system after such simple one. Voters are (may) not ready
- Lack of political will.
- Difficulty of By-polls.
- Logistics & financial resources.
- May leads to proliferation of party etc.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- It may as well reduce the significance of voter.

∴ It is important to assess the feasibility of adopting such system. We know that FPTP has served good purpose, but with changing time and demand, reforms are necessary, even in the electoral system. With proper debate & discussion, one may adopt a suitable approach.

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12. Despite long-term recognition of the problem of pendency of cases in the courts, limited progress has been made in reducing their number. What are the possible reasons for such a scenario? Suggest a framework of measures that can be taken to address this issue. **(250 words)** **(15)**

न्यायालयों में मुकदमों के लंबित रहने की समस्या की बहुत समय से पहचान होने के बाद भी इनकी संख्या को कम करने की दिशा में सीमित प्रगति ही हो पाई है। ऐसे परिदृश्य के लिए संभावित कारण क्या हैं? इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए विभिन्न उपायों की एक रूपरेखा का सुझाव दीजिए।

Judicial system is the 3rd wheel of democracy, without which enforcement of a sense of belonging may be reduced to bubbles. Also we know that Indian Judiciary, for a very long time now is suffering from the problem of pendency of cases.

With 4.5 million in High courts, 22 million in district courts and more than 60k in the supreme court, the enormity of it is breathtaking, with each cases taking almost decades.

Reasons

- Low Judge to population Ratio
- Vacancy of Judges
- Vacations of the courts
- Police force not adequately trained as investigators
- Lacking infrastructure.
- PIL

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are few of the many reasons for pendency

To address such a menance, the possible measures taken ~~(by judiciary)~~ till now

- Tribunals setting up and giving it constitution. status
- Special courts for various cases like family, special crimes etc
- Encourage ADR mechanisms, Nyayalay Courts, etc. through legitimate & legal means. Lok Adalats, Legislative Services Authorities Act (1987) Arbitration & conciliation Act etc

But the measures seem to be inadequate. Thus it is an imperative to come with innovative solutions to address the menace.

- Reform of the rigid law structure i.e. of archaic laws like IPC, Indian Evidence Act, CrPC.

Malimath Committee suggested recommendations can be implemented.

- It is important not only raise Judge to people ratio but have qualitative judges, improving the legal education, law staff is imperative

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- Though ADR is encourage, it is not enough. and law colleges can play pivotal role in spreading awareness on legal education, legal aid. They need to have genuineness as well as compulsion of serving rural areas in college curriculum.
- Managing data, technology can be of immense help
- At the same time - It is the ethicality in profession, dedication and the determination to reform system will make reforms more suitable
- Seperation of Police function, adequate training.
- Constant Review mechanism etc.

Thus, one may see that reforms are very much possible, but one needs the will to take it forward

Policy like Nyay Mitra, Tele-Law. etc are a welcome initiatives. However much needs to be done 'as 'justice delayed is justice denied'

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Despite the phrase 'due process of law' not being mentioned in the Constitution, the Supreme Court, over the years, has adopted the doctrines of 'procedural due process' and 'substantive due process' into Indian constitutional law. Comment. **(250 words)** **(15)**

संविधान में 'विधि की सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' पद का उल्लेख नहीं होने के बावजूद, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने विगत वर्षों में भारतीय संवैधानिक कानून में 'प्रक्रियात्मक सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' और 'सारवान सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' का सिद्धांत अपनाया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Indian Constitution guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms to its individuals. These rights are the hallmark of modern democracy. One such among them i.e Art 21 - Right to life is considered significant, since it guarantees the very life one strives for. The text say 'No person shall be deprived of his life or liberty except according to the procedure established by law.'

Here the text procedure established by law has limited connotation, wherein the executive though held scrutinable, legislature may take the right if right procedure followed no matter what the intention of ~~constit~~ law makers.

While in USA, the judiciary follows the 'Due process of law' which say that not just procedure, but even the intention of the makers should be just, reasonable.

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The Supreme court in Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India, though held that Art 14, 19, 21 cannot act in isolation of three are equally important. They are integrative and complementary and are needed by the individual to live a dignified life. Thus making not only procedure but also intention and motive behind the law a subject matter of the constitutionality. Bringing due process to India.

The court in A.K Gopalan case had given a narrow interpretation earlier overruling this the Court said that the test of reasonability is important to determine the validity of law depriving a person of his/her liberty. Such law cannot be valid if affecting natural justice

substantiveness of law - which was given as the main facets, tells us that, it is such law which restricts

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the arbitrariness an authoritative tendencies of the government in question. keeping a real check on the State.

Thus, we have come to see that, judiciary, over a period of time has successfully, liberally interpreted the Constitution to serve the real intention of the law makers and delivering justice more inclusively.

New issues like Right to Privacy, right to Educational, speedy trial, dignity of living, environmental rights. Also the recent decriminalisation of begging are few of such instances of due process of law.

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14. Can we say that cooperative federalism in India has strengthened in the post-liberalisation era? Give reasons in support of your answer. **(250 words)** **(15)**

क्या हम कह सकते हैं कि भारत में उत्तर-उदारीकरण युग में सहकारी संघवाद सुदृढ़ हुआ है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Cooperative federalism in Indian state rests on the principle of respecting autonomy of states but at the same time promoting coordination, cooperation and integration of states amongst each other. It is through such practices can one realise the dream of welfare state.

The post 1991 reforms, which marked watershed in the Indian economy, was significant for 3 reasons like political & structural changes too. As pre-liberalisation, role of centre in regulating various political arenas, strong Congress governments & later emergence of regional parties. The idea could not take a solidified ground

Following are few of the reasons one could assert in discussing strengthening of cooperative federalism in India

- The significant feature of 1990s was coalition government at the centre

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thus ending the Congress domination. Another feature of coalition being regional parties. which asserted regional demands & interest quite vocally.

- 1990s also witnessed passing of 73rd & 74th constitutional Amendment Act, devolving greater power on local governments, decentralisation was thus put on track
- The judgments in 2nd & 3rd cases delivered by apex court gave rise to an era of strong independent judiciary, which also witnessed judgments like Indra Sawhney case Reservation played important role in state politics. Judicial activism was thus witnessed in S.R. Bommai case - where
- Federalism was declared as basic feature of the constitution
- The emergence of advanced technology through market reforms facilitated faster communication making states and citizens voice more active for debate. Media was supportive & local newspapers emerged strongly
- Politically motivated, populist policies were

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defate'd, thus Centre's accountability enhanced, if Presidential Rule proclaimed in states.

The present government has taken several step to augment cooperative federalism

- Resolving centre-state river disputes, for speedy resolution a law is being passed
- With abolition of Planning Commission, & coming into frame of NITI Aayog, who promotes cooperative & competitive federalism
- GST has been recently implemented. But the role of states in decision making is not diminished. But given constitutional status through GST Council
- 14th FC recommendations where greater devolution of taxes (upto 42%)

Although efforts are great, & cooperation a necessity, one should not forget that we are at crossroads with technology, with faster changes, plurality, integration of global community. We need ~~c~~ state-state centre-state cooperation.

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15. Faulty regulatory policies can have a severe adverse effect on the efficient interplay of market forces and end up harming public interest. Examine in the context of systemic issues pertaining toregulatory environment in India. **(250 words)** **(15)**

दोषपूर्ण नियामकीय नीतियों का बाजार बलों की कुशल अंतःक्रिया पर गंभीर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ सकता है और सार्वजनिक हित की क्षति हो सकती है। भारत में नियामकीय वातावरण से संबंधित प्रणालीगत मुद्दों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Post 1991 market reforms, the role of state has changed from being directive to being indicative. In such circumstances minimum government & maximum governance is the present mantra in market regulation.

But open economy does not mean free play, which might adversely affect disadvanged classes and marginalize them further. Thus the welfarist state should come out with sensible policies to achieve a balance.

The faulty regulatory policies

- Cumberson procedure and red tapism are huge impediments to progress
- The attitude of the regulatory body still seems to be serving License Raj system & Police Raj

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- over-crowdering of the regulatory body not only creates confusion, but also leads to inefficiencies in regulation
- over-regulation harming the fundamental objective of creation of such policies
- lack of transparency & accountability in policies results in corruption, making it institutional affair.
- The policies like exist policy, cumbersome adjudication procedure, government's retrospective taxation laws which are highly inconsistent, the way in which FDI is restricted, controlled pricing of essential commodities, rigid labour laws, all few of the instances where government needs greater reforms
- rationalisation of corporate tax & phasing out exemptions etc is need of the hour
- The above policies, one needs to understand that eventually harms the larger public.

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by reducing competition, lower quality of products, inflation, widening gap between haves & have not, trust deficit in the society etc.

several scams that hit the country 2000s are a point in matter from satyam to 2G. ~~[illegible]~~ we

Thus it is important that state achieves a balance b/w regulating the market forces and societal interest.

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16. Mention the constitutional provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the UPSC. Further, assess the limitations of UPSC in effectively performing its role as the 'watchdog of merit system' in India as envisioned by the Constitution. **(250 words)**

(15)

UPSC की स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष कार्य पद्धति को सुरक्षित रखने और सुनिश्चित करने हेतु संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, संविधान द्वारा प्रकल्पित 'योग्यता प्रणाली के संरक्षक' के रूप में अपनी भूमिका को प्रभावी रूप से निष्पादित करने में UPSC की सीमाओं का आकलन कीजिए।

Union Public Service Commission, the central recruiting agency for various positions/offices in government, is given constitutional status, marks its importance in the eyes of the constitutional makers.

The various provisions under Chapter XIV of the constitution, in making it an independent & impartial functioning body to serve ~~the~~ its role of watchdog of meritocracy in India, are as follows

- Security of tenure: The members of the Chairperson of the UPSC cannot be removed on the whims & fancies of the government, but by President only through a selected committee

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- Charged expenditure - salaries, pensions allowances etc are charged on the Consolidated fund of India & not subject to vote
- Service conditions - fixed by President & can't be varied to their disadvantage
- Restriction on further appointments. i.e after retirement, cannot hold further government employment either centre or state.
- The Report is placed before the Parliament through President. Though it is recommendary carries a huge weightage & cannot be neglected by the government
- Various recommendations on disciplinary matters. etc.

LIMITATIONS

- It's role is limited to recruitment only, and is not responsible for service, allocation, training etc. Also cannot ~~do~~ take disciplinary action
- It's recommendations are advisory & therefore not binding on the government

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- The matters regarding reservation are not under its purview.
- CVC another vigilance body has largely affected the role of UPSC

Though one should remember that UPSC being a constitutional body has greater force of ~~leg~~ authority.

The above provisions & limitations showcase that UPSC has been performing its role quite diligently, thus it's position should not be compromised or seen to be compromised in any manner.

- It recommendations
- Appointment of members
- Later entry provisions
- primary over CVC

Should be effectively given due weightage. It is the foremost state institution that watches merit system of the country & play pivotal role in bureaucratic selection

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Identify the key issues relating to electoral funding in India. How far can the idea of State Funding of Elections address these issues? **(250 words)**

(15)

भारत में चुनावी वित्तपोषण से संबंधित प्रमुख मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। राज्य द्वारा चुनावों के वित्तपोषण का विचार किस हद तक इन मुद्दों को हल कर सकता है ?

Electoral Funding in India has always been a matter of debate, considering the role it has come to play in making election funding opaque.

Elections need money to carry out various political activities. Following are the key issues grappling it

- The nexus between corporates and politicians where one come to favour other with regards to funding
- Use of Black money in election process is ample
- Cash donations are made anonymously without accounting for the source of funding
- Criminalisation of politics is the direct result of huge necessity of electoral funds
- Marginalised groups are devoid of participation, independent candidates too suffer at the cost of big parties

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- Unaccounted foreign funds, lack of transparency are other few issues
- In such matter election commission has come to play a marginalised role, due to paucity of power over electoral funding

Thus emerges the whole debate of state funding of election, to tackle the malpractices, eliminate black money & regulate flow of funds in rather systematic matter

But will Address the Issue

- State funding might put a limit on the amount of money spent on elections
- It will value new entrants, independents large & small parties equally, encouraging better political participation
- Eliminate the role of black money, criminalized practices.
- Reduce the role of corporates and also prevent bureaucratic corruption

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But it has pitfalls too

Issues

- State funding might favour big parties
- It will be a burden on the exchequer
- Regulation may be an issue, and limiting it to few, may give rise to discrimination under Art 14.
- Encourage the proxy candidates, along with non-serious ones.

Thus the pros and cons are equally reinstating. It should be analysed objectively. considering that state funding is not a panachia for all the ills that grip elections.

Various bodies like 2nd ARC, Election commission, Indrajit Gupta Committe have recommended, thus a debate can be iniated.

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18. The Constitution of India mentions the Doctrine of Separation of Powers only in passing, yet it holds a unique status in the structural framework of the Indian polity. Discuss. **(250 words)** **(15)**

भारतीय संविधान शक्तियों के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत का केवल संक्षिप्त उल्लेख करता है, फिर भी यह भारतीय राज्यव्यवस्था के संरचनात्मक ढाँचे में एक अद्वितीय स्थान रखता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Art 50 of the Constitution under the Directive Principles of the State Policy state Judiciary should be seperated from the Executive

The Doctrine of Seperation of Powers, given by the French philosopher, Rousseau, states a strict compartmentalisation of government organs, so that none of them come to occupy power singlehandedly. However, in modern polity such watertight seperation is neither possible nor desirable. But to make democracy function effectively, the body that is guardian of the Constitution, having sole interpreting authority, needs to be safeguarded under all odds.

The independence of Judiciary is thus not only is seen under DPSP, but is reflected through others provisions

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too

- ~~Art~~ Various provisions of the Constitution grant security of tenure, strict procedure for removal, requiring 2/3 majority of the ~~mem~~ Parliament.
- The conduct of Judges cannot be discussed in Parliament, except on removal of Judges
- However in Parliamentary system like ours that we have adopted ~~a~~
- ~~Ex~~ Executives are derived from the legislature
- Prime Minister is the leader of the House
- President who is an integral part of the Parliament, is vested with the executive authority
- Judicial Review concepts keeps a check on legislative
- Removal of Judges is by the Parliament
- President can grant Mercy in a ~~g~~ death Penalty (etc)

The above provisions of the Constitution represent that we have adopted the Seperation Theory, with check and balances

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and thus In partial.

The recent judgments of the Supreme Court confirmed the principle of sepelation quite strongly, i.e the National Judicial Appointment Commission Bill, 2014 was struck down as unconstitutional wherein the right for such declaration itself came from the Keshvananda Bhalati case which gave us the legendary Basic structure Doctrine. Such adoption of the doctrine, which is suited for Indian needs. Somewhere diluted & somewhere reinforced strongly through its subtle provisions tells us the peculiarity in Indian polity.

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19. Highlight the extent of President's powers under Article 352. Comment on the judicial scrutiny of proclamation and the exercise of executive powers under National Emergency. How is this power different from the one bestowed under Article 356? **(250 words)** **(15)**

अनुच्छेद 352 के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रपति की शक्तियों की सीमा पर प्रकाश डालिए। राष्ट्रीय आपात की उद्घोषणा की न्यायिक समीक्षा तथा आपातकाल के दौरान कार्यकारी शक्तियों के प्रयोग पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। यह शक्ति अनुच्छेद 356 के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त शक्ति से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

Art 352 of the Constitutional deals with the proclamation of Emergency in India under 3 heads, viz, war, External ~~wat~~ Aggression or armed rebellion.

- The Power of the President is restricted to the above 3 grounds only
- In declaring such state emergency, she/he needs the written recommendation of the cabinet.
- Such proclamation, if ~~approved~~ declared, needs to be admitted in Parliament by special majority in Lok Sabha, approved to by Rajya Sabha. If Lok Sabha not in session six months time (maximum time) given or when the Lok Sabha reassembles, provided ~~to~~ till then passed by Rajya Sabha.
- The Art 20, 21 are not ~~to~~ curtailed.

Thus the extent of power of President or executive is not arbitrary and has been given objective criteria, leaving no ambiguity

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or authoritativeness.

Judicial scrutiny

- Judiciary can question the grounds for the proclamation of Emergency held under MINERVA MILLS case 1980, on the basis of malafide intention. But it cannot go correctness of the facts and circumstances on which the satisfaction of the government is based

Executive Powers - Exercise

- Executive can proclaim emergency only on above 3 grounds
- It gets the directive power over centre-State relations, & can direct states in ~~legislative &~~ executive power, on any matter
- Thus the federal structure becomes Unitary.

Differences between the the two Articles - 356 & 352 are as follows

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(1) Effect on centre-state relations

(2) Effect on legislative & executive sel^n

(3) Law making

(4) Fundamental Rights

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Fiscal transfers from the Centre to States are critical in India. In this context, explain the rationale of both general and specific purpose fiscal transfers. Also highlight the problems witnessed in the design and implementation of specific purpose transfers. **(250 words)** **(15)**

भारत में केंद्र से राज्यों को राजकोषीय अंतरण अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण हैं। इस संदर्भ में, सामान्य और विशिष्ट प्रयोजन वाले राजकोषीय अंतरणों के औचित्य की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, विशिष्ट प्रयोजन वाले अंतरणों की अभिकल्पना और कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली समस्याओं प्रकाश डालिए।

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Highlighting the issues faced in BOT and EPC models of infrastructure investment, explain how HAM can address these. **(150 words) 10**

अवसंरचना निवेश के BOT एवं EPC मॉडल के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए व्याख्या कीजिए कि HAM इनका किस प्रकार समाधान कर सकता है।

Infrastructure forms the backbone of the economy. With 'Make in India', skill India and other missions targetting industrial growth, physical infrastructure is going to be the new need of the hour and more efficiently through PPP (Public-Private Partnership). Such as BOT, EPC, HAM etc. for speedier development

Build, Operate, transfer - (BOT) under which the private players do the above three functions and after recovering the cost of the investment, transfer the asset back to government. The investment is done by private players and they collect toll revenue/annuity etc from the government. The risk factor depends on the terms of the contract, mostly lying with private player.

EPC- Engineering, Procurement and Concessionaire is another type in which government procures the finances for the project along with the land acquisition, while private player plays the role that of construction and material procurement

Suggestions of Kelkar Committee suggest PPP mode of infrastructure investment

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Issues

BOT

- Finances solely by the private players, risk and big investment along with credit availability for big projects may be an issue
- Land acquisition delays, other procedural governance delay to be born by private players eg. Environmental problems, Compensation issues etc
- It is observed that they continue collecting toll eg in road project even after the cost has been recovered.

EPC

- Though land acquisition by government, still delays are observed.
- Stringent contracts bring rigidity, giving upper hand to governments
- Government finances may not be unlimited and suffice as per the project demand
- Government may also not have expertise.
-

Hybrid Annuity model Is a mix of the two and tries to do away with the issues. Where Finances are shared between the Government and pvt in 40:60 respectively. Land acquisition

- to be 80% completed for the project to take
- Spreads the risk amongst the two players
- Annuity payment solves the dilemma of over collector
- Better social returns on the project, earning government necessary goodwill
- Faster clearences for environmental concerns etc.

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2. The investment rate in India has gradually declined after a historic high in the mid 2000s. Examine the reasons behind this trend. Discuss the steps required to revive investment for a sustained growth. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निवेश दर, 21वीं सदी के प्रथम दशक के मध्य में एक ऐतिहासिक उछाल के उपरांत निरंतर घटती रही है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे निहित कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। निरंतर वृद्धि हेतु निवेश को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

After the 2008 recession, which hit the global economy, its repercussion hit India, though not drastically, but having a spill over effect

Following could be the reasons for the decline in investment rate

- Investment is the gross capital formation, which declined from 38% to 27% in 2008-16 decade. The decline was seen maximum in in private sector
- 2008 & post financial crisis, making India vulnerable
- Twin balance sheet syndrome, where high lending before the boom period, did not give enough returns for private players to pay back
- The chakravyu dilemma - Non-Exit policy leading to greater no. of litigation, delaying investment
- stringent labour laws, affecting the employability
- Lack of skill supply gap as the service sector demanded high quality jobs to

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- The unfavourable climate for risk taking including the tax laws, environmental clearances, labour policy
- Better returns by the other countries like China, etc
- Slow technological growth, less household saving and investment rates falling

STEPS

- Addressing the issue of NPA in public sector banks remains a huge challenge. Though government has taken many reforms
- Consolidation and simplication of labour laws, tax reforms, faster environmental clearances, land acquisition issues, faster delivery of justice and litigation reforms are needed
- Technological investment, skilling gap to be bridged, creating manufacturing jobs (steps like MUDRA, START UP, SKILL India) etc
- Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code is a huge positive step.
- PPP projects like HAM can delivery faster project completion

Investment needs to be addresed holistically and should be seen from the purview of economic, social and political reforms

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The measurement of the extent of formal sector and formal employment is yet an unsettled matter in our economy. Comment. Also, mention the steps which the government has taken to improve its extent.

(150 words) 10

औपचारिक क्षेत्रक और औपचारिक रोजगार के विस्तार का मापन हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में अभी भी एक अनसुलझा मामला है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके विस्तार में सुधार हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

India is claimed to have 90% of informal labour while just about 5% being formal according different studies in international as well national arena. But the question at time posed is what is informal sector

- Economic Survey defines it on two criteria
  - (a) In terms of social security perspective (31% of the non-agricultural workforce)
  - (b) From the tax perspective (just 54% of the non-agricultural workforce)
- Employment Provident Fund Org (EPFO) states that nearly 80% of the workforce is unorganised (ie not registered with EPFO)
- There are only about 5% of the taxpayers in the country
- Also under GST, not all firms that pay GST are formal.

Thus formality as a criteria can be defined in terms of tax-paying nature, social security, application of labour laws, credit supply etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

There are, hence, many way of defining and recognising the formal employment, which at time creates a bit of ambiguity.

- Another big issue is that nature of collection of data as well as its timeliness.

To address the issue government has taken many steps

(1) Measures against the Black money in the economy. Schemes like Income Disclosure schemes, various windows to declare tainted wealth, Black Money Act, Reforms taken up by the Income tax department under Operation clean money.

(2) Demonetisation - as an exercise was mainly targetted at bringing formalisation and increasing tax base of the country

(3) GST is a major reform, that addresses indirect tax evasion, making transaction transparent.

(4) Various reforms bills like Labour Code, Committees like Basawal Committee, Arbind Modi ate, Missions like Skill India, PM kaushal Vikas Yojana Ministry of Skill Development, MUDRA funds, etc.

(5) To reap the rich demographic dividend, India needs to formalise its economy to redistribute development amongst its citizens.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. In the context of major challenges that have restricted industrial growth, there is need for a new industrial policy to enable the industry to fulfill its role as the engine of growth and shoulder the responsibility of adding more value and jobs. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

औद्योगिक संवृद्धि को बाधित करने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में, उद्योग को संवृद्धि के वाहक के रूप में अपनी भूमिका के निर्वहन एवं अधिक मूल्यवर्धन और रोजगार में वृद्धि का उत्तरदायित्व संभालने में सक्षम बनाने हेतु एक नई औद्योगिक नीति की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India, till today, holds majority of its population (around 60%) in agricultural sector. The post Economic Reforms of 1992, we have seen jobless growth majorly because of lack of creation of quality jobs in industrial-manufacturing sector. To reap the demographic dividend india firstly needs to identify challenges and then address it holistically as follows,

Challenges

- Massive investment in infrastructure is needed from seamless roads, railways, ports and airways.
- Bridging the necessary skill gaps between the low skill to quality occupations.
- Logistics needs an improvement.
- Complicated legal litigation structure and complex labour, taxation & IPR laws
- Governance issues in the form of red-tapism clearances, corruption, regressive tax structure etc
- Slow technology adoption leading to low productivity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Contractual labour laws need reform, land acquisition failures, issues with Bank lending and rising NPAs (twin balance sheet)
- Favourable policies toward large industries rather than focus on MSMEs (is needed).
- Inadequate R&D, innovation and linking such institutional research to practical field is lacking.

* The DIPP has come up with Industrial Policy 2017 - Following are the features

(1) Focussing on the labour intensive sector such as textile, leather, footwear.

(2) Creating a brand outside India, attracting FDI of nearly $100 billion/year

(3) Enhancing industrial competitiveness by creating physical infrastructure & social assets

(4) Digital innovation and infrastructure

(5) Sunrise sector such as - energy, food processing electronics to be targetted.

(6) Simplication of tax, labour laws, inverted duty infrastructure

Industrial growth needs to ~~see~~ seek in the context of addressing unemployment & poverty at the same time taking India on the trajectory of inclusive development & 2017 policy seems quite positive

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Providing social security, especially to those working in unorganised sector, is an important requirement to achieve the goal of inclusive growth. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करना, विशेषकर उन लोगों को जो असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत हैं, समावेशी विकास के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to NSSO data, nearly 85% of the workforce in India is unorganised, while EPFO data says that nearly 80% are unregistered. Such figures are critical from the perspective of future growth and inclusive development that India envisages.

Unorganised sector - are those to whome social security in the form pension, gratuity insurance is not available, their job is not secured & they can be thrown any time. At the same time, such sector is not recognised under the formal laws and registered.

Sectors like marginal farmers, landless labourers, rural artisans, fishermen, construction workers, housemaids & helpers etc. Women especially form the major part of it (95% of the total 25% women labourforce) along with other marginalised communities

→ Thus to address the issues of inequality and harness inclusive growth as per constitutional mandate reform & targetting of unorganised sector is must

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The face — long working hours, unfavourable low wages, poor working conditions too, women have no maternity benefits are largely anaemic and poor health affecting productivity

Government has come up with various policies from Aayushman Bharat, Janani Suraksha Yojna, Atal Pension Yojna, Jeevan Jyoti Bina Yojana, Swastya Yojna etc however their outcome seems to be limited largely because

- Faulty targetting & exclusion errors
- Failure of proper implementation
- Lack of coordination ~~btw~~ between state & centre
- Insensitivity of the officials & poor governance

To secure effective implementation, e-governance and technology can be helpful, along with social audit, effective say of the local community in grievance redressal.

Inclusive growth is comprehensive term, needing political, economic and social addressal of issues. Reassessment, analysis and planning may make a change, but going one step further India needs deep rooted reforms.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Assigning infrastructure status to the logistics industry is a good first move, but there are several other problems related to this sector that need to be addressed. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

लॉजिस्टिक्स (संभार-तंत्र) उद्योग को अवसंरचना का दर्जा देना एक अच्छी आरंभिक पहल है, लेकिन इस क्षेत्रक से जुड़ी अन्य कई समस्याएं हैं जिनसे निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Government recently granted infrastructure status to the logistics sector. It can be defined as the management of the flow of the goods between point of origin to the last mile of consumption, involving production, packaging, transportation, warehousing, material handling, security etc.

The announcement will help

- Facilitation of formal credit (long term & low interest rate)
- Bring down the cost of logistics
- Simplify the process of approval of creation of infrastructure (eg Park-logistics etc).
- It can be regulated by the government
- This will be a major boost to manufacturing sector in India

But certain issues remains to be addressed and it is merely a first move.

- Poor infrastructure facilities from physical roads, ports to warehouses and more so in the rural areas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Inadequate skilling of the sector will pose a major challenge

(3) Adoption of advanced technology and digitisation is still lacking, Also is the issue of large scale digital illiteracy.

(4) Creation of awareness, more so in rural market, where logistics is still take footsteps

(5) Non-regulatory authority and lack of institutionalisation ~~is~~ needs to ~~promoted~~ handled carefully

(6) Grievance redressal, customer friendliness is lacking

(7) Start ups reluctance, Banks impeding credit and the haphazard growth may as well land them in a fix

(8) Besides logistics costs are high.

Government has taken initiatives like Bharatmala, Sagarmala, GST reforms, e-way Bill, Dry Ports, Freight corridors, tax concessions etc. But with RCEP and different FTA (with ASEAN, JAPAN etc), TFA (WTO) movement of goods will take a boom. Thus faster addressal of the issues is needed to reap the benefits of the move

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. In view of the direct link between tenure security and food security, there is need for a conducive legal framework for land rights in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

पट्टे की सुरक्षा और खाद्य सुरक्षा के बीच प्रत्यक्ष संबंध को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में भूमि अधिकारों के लिए एक हितकर कानूनी ढांचे की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The major land reforms post independence did assure to eliminate zamindary, expedite tenancy reforms, but the ambigous reforms have created fear of losing land amongst those who may wish to leave it fallow rather lend on lease, which has severely curtailed productivity

Tenancy security pertains to secure transfer rights and accrue benefits from land use. while food security is about having accessibility of all people to safe, healthy, affordable food all the times, thus guaranteeing health and overall development.

Inter-linkage

- Agricultural productivity in India directly related to amount of land being cultivated, with lesser land with weak tenancy will put agri-productivity in jeopardy.
- It will lead to either disguised unemployment if rights are not secured, culminating into poverty
- Safe tenancy will lead to leasing, thus greater use of land and effectively, engaging landless

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

labourers, assuring them steady income & therefore safe, healthy nutritious food.

- It will give them access to formal credit, government policies, insurance etc

NITI Aayog has come up with model Land leasing Law, which ~~make~~ takes into consideration the above factors.

(1) It guarantees transparent contractual rights both to the landowner and the tenant in case of agricultural land. As well as defines the obligation and liabilities

(2) Adjudication of disputes mechanism to be created.

(3) Digitisation of land records and registration system.

(4) Facilitating formal credit, insurance etc.

Thus we see that the two are the sides of the same coin, complementing each other, solving rural poverty, increasing formalisation, bringing more land securely under agriculture. But it remains to be seen that how states response to this and centre-state coordination, cooperative federalism is melded.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops is a short term solution for agricultural distress which creates long term problems. Examine. Suggest measures to overcome the the limitations of the MSP regime.

(150 words) 10

फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) कृषि संकट का एक अल्पकालिक समाधान है जो दीर्घकालीन समस्याएं पैदा करता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। MSP व्यवस्था की कमियों से निजात पाने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

MSP as an incentive began with the idea of assuring enough returns to the farmer in a market based economy. But with time, it has taken a populist shape rather a economic reform measure, tending to distort cropping pattern, biases and regional disparities.

Government recently announced a higher MSP (1.5 times the A2+FL cost). Hence what is MSP? It is a measure in which government announces before the sowing period, the minimum price at which it will procure grains from farmers. Announced for 24 crops, it ensure that price for grains doesn't reach below MSP price. to protect farmers from fluctuations.

Problems with MSP

- Lack of awareness amongst majority of farmers
- Distorted cropping pattern especially favourable MSP for rice & wheat in punjab & Haryana,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Regional disparities in cropping patterns is observed too
- Mostly benefits big farmers, as landless labourers and marginal farmers either not aware or if aware fall to fraudulent brokers plans
- MSP at times have found to be inadequate in giving enough return to farmers, Their announcement is also not standardized. Most of the marginal farmers are caught in debt-trap also because market prices fall below MSP quite often.
- There's no regulatory measure to see the adherence to MSP.

Thus MSP seems to be a long term problem though it addresses i

- insecurities of farmers by assuring them
- Guaranteed procurement solving food & PDS issues
- Helps in incentivising a particular crop.

MEASURES – (4) Ensuring market price doesn't fall below MSP. Swift payment to farmer

(1) overcoming regional disparities
(2) Swaminathan committe recommedation to be adopted.
(3) State-centre coordination in computing the MSP Price
(5) Announcing it well in advance.

To address the issue holistically

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. With women playing an increasingly significant role in the Indian agriculture sector, gender specific interventions can be the key to improving agricultural productivity. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय कृषि क्षेत्रक में महिलाओं की बढ़ती भूमिका को ध्यान में रखते हुए, कृषि उत्पादकता में सुधार लाने के लिए लिंग विशिष्ट हस्तक्षेप महत्वपूर्ण हो सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

While male-specific migration to the urban areas have seen a consistently high process, it has resulted into rural-agricultural areas with women specific high household, also leading to 'feminisation' of the agriculture.

Another reason why women have come to play major role in agricultural is also because MGNREGS. We really have 42% of women workforce in agriculture.

Thus under such circumstances women specific interventions can be the key to improving agricultural productivity.

(•) Traditionally fuel collection and water-fetching have been women's job. With climat change and increasing scarcity of water, these two challenges needs to be tackled urgently
eg. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (Welcome step)

- Women are primarily seen as homemakers, bearing the burden of domestic work, discouraged from taking education, and primarily seen to be avoiding public spaces, this

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

inhibits their social mobility, thus their choice of occupation. Even in agriculture, rural areas being far from urban centres can be a threat to awareness, advancement, innovation in agriculture.

- Land being a private property was/(is?) seen as a patriarchal asset, disowning them of crucial rights.
- Women's health is often neglected, non-institutional deliveries, anaemia, malnutrition goes unaddressed, leading to poor health & less productivity

to solve above few of the mentioned problems

- Encouraging awareness respect to land rights dismantling taboos.
- SHGs workers, small sector/community groups can help women venture out and take advanced decision in agriculture.
- skilling from large machinaries, driving tractors application of fertilizers needs to be taught
- Local Panchayat elections to be seen are not misused in the name of women reservations Empowering them to be the decision makers

SEWA, Lizzat Papad, Gramin Coop Bank like Bandhan are step in a right direction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Enumerating the factors that determine a nation's energy-mix, comment on the need for having a diversified fuel basket for meeting India's future energy demands. **(150 words) 10**

किसी राष्ट्र के ऊर्जा-समिश्र (एनर्जी-मिक्स) को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, भारत की भावी ऊर्जा मांगों को पूरा करने हेतु एक विविधिकृत फ्यूल बास्केट के होने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Factoring determining nation's energy mix, when energy is the fundamental input, needed by contemporary society whether rural-urban, poor or rich, are as follows:

(1) Demand and supply - depending on the region, availability of conventional or non-conventional resources, usage etc.

(2) Transportation, storage distribution - goes long way in determining the sustainability reliability. Oil imports, coal-based thermal, nuclear, power etc. are not only costly but have heavy transportation cost, but solar, ~~wind~~ biogas-based can be quite cheap.

(3) Technology harnessment - determines the efficiency of energy-mix

(4) climate change is a huge determining factor for future to come as fossil based energy's are quite polluting

(5) Regional/Geographical advantage: eg USA - shale gas, Germany - Wind energy, UAE/Arab - fossil Oils etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Government policies also determine the energy mix in a country.

→ For India is heavily coal ~~dep~~ and oil (60%) dependent, in rising demand and threatening climate change, it seriously have to rethink strategis for energy mix,

→ The Solar Mission - which aim for ambitious 100GW ~~from~~ non-fossil based resources underlines the urgency - from sources like solar, wind, small-hydro, Biomass etc.

→ We also cannot afford the huge expenditure on oil imports (nearly 90%) in increasing fiscal deficit

→ Diversification is also needed for self-reliance; in future trade wars.

Future of energy is renewable sources; thus a visionary approach and faster implementation of adopted policies will take us in an energy-secure future indigenously.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlight the importance of MSME sector in India's economy. Also, identifying the challenges, suggest some policy recommendations to ensure their sustenance and competitive growth. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में MSME क्षेत्रक के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, चुनौतियों की पहचान करते हुए उन्हें संपोषित करने और उनके प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक वृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कुछ नीतिगत अनुशंसाओं का सुझाव दीजिए।

MSMEs are those, according to the MSME Development Act, 2006, which have annual sales turnover of upto ₹5 cr (micro), ₹75 cr (small) & ₹250 crore (Medium). With India trying to increase its base in manufacturing and industry, and reap the demographic dividend, MSMEs are the ideal solution.

Importance

- Intensive labour sector, employing nearly 11 crore workers as per NSSO data. Thus creating employment opportunities at much lower capital cost
- They form the backbone of manufacturing, 90% of industrial units and 40% of value addition is done by them
- They are mostly based in textile, leathering etc, contributing 50% to exports, largely coming from rural areas, employing backward, tribal people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- They are environmentally sustainable, flexible and innovative too.

Challenges

- Credit is a huge challenge, especially formal
- Lack of proper infrastructural facilities, power shortages.
- Competition in an era of Free Trade Agreements RCEP, where due to relatively backward technology, they are loosing out
- Declining customer base to large scale machine-made goods
- Youth not finding it attractive due to paucity of funds, exit nature, stringent labour laws, lack of skilled manpower etc. plus the support of government was not upto the mark

Recommendations

- Institutional credit is the first step,
- Improving rural infrastructure, power shortages.
- Helping in skilling and upgradation of
- technology for them to be competitive especially when China is backing out. But Vietnam & Bangladesh biggest competitors
- Helping them in marketing & procurement
- Reforming rigid labour laws.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

MSMEs are mostly employing marginalised communities, and thereby contributing to rural upliftment. They are cost-effective, efficient, and potential competent in global market. India should binge on the opportunity to making MSMEs scientifically, technologically & economically advanced.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. A near stagnant tax to GDP ratio for the country since decades reflects not only non-fruition of efforts to increase it but also underlying structural issues with tax regime. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

राष्ट्र के लिए कई दशकों से कर-GDP अनुपात का लगभग स्थिर रहना, न केवल इसको बढ़ाने हेतु किए जाने के प्रयासों के फलीभूत न होने, अपितु कर व्यवस्था में अंतर्निहित संरचनागत समस्याओं को भी प्रतिबिंबित करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

As per the Report of Income Tax department India's current tax-to GDP ratio is around 5% while that of centre-state combined is around 17%. considerably and breathtakingly low in a country of 1.2 billion people. Sad being it been stagnant for nearly decades despite of the Post 1990s economic reforms.

Reasons for low ratio

- Agriculture which employs nearly 60% of the workers, is not included in the tax structure. Over the years the dependency of labour on agriculture has not reduced much.
- Informal sector accounts for nearly 83% as per the NSSO data, are excluded from tax base
- Parallel economy, evasion of taxes, black money are the major legal loopholes.
- India stands and burden with 30% of poverty (Rangarajan) & 21% (Tendulkar)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

which is quite high in a populous country.

- cumbersome taxation laws, various exemptions are the direct causes of low tax-base.
- Shell companies, Base erosion and profit shifting by MNCs in an era of globalisation are contributing factors.
- Over the years, litigation has hardly proved to be deterrance, where frauds go unnoticed & fraudster unpunished, acquiring impunity. Taxation disputes takes years & decades to resolve.
- structural changes in occupation from agriculture to industry have ~~already~~ hardly taken place.
- Labour laws are rigid, increasing job profile constituting mostly of contractual labour.

Government over a period of time have tried taking effective steps, but they have hardly yield results.

- ~~Tax~~ Income disclosure treaties in tax haven countries.
- Financial Action Task Force, India is party to it and complies and follows

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

money laundering, black money issues

- Demonetisation was huge exercise, but it too yield lesser than expectations
- Black money Act, Disclosure scheme, Operation clean money, GST are few of the other reforms.

So what should be done?

- Simplify tax laws, rigid labour laws
- Digitisation of the economy. Technology can be a game changer in dealing with financial crimes/detection etc if dealt effectively
- As per Arjun Mudi Committee, agri-income above 50 lakh may be taxed.
- GAAR rules, Tax-Evasion & profit shifting treaties to be made more effective
- Intense and urgent reforms in legal structure. Faster resolution and stringent punishment

→ More than anything tax is should be held by the citizens as a duty holding the democratic government accountable rather than as a burden to be evaded. Attitudinal change is needed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Adhering to fiscal discipline is considered as a hallmark of sound financial management by government. Elaborate. To what extent does the Budget 2018 incorporates fiscal discipline vis-a-vis competing targets of the government? **(250 words) 15**

राजकोषीय अनुशासन के पालन को सरकार द्वारा स्वस्थ वित्तीय प्रबंधन की एक कसौटी माना जाता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। 2018 का बजट किस सीमा तक सरकार के प्रतिस्पर्धी लक्ष्यों एवं राजकोषीय अनुशासन को समाविष्ट करता है?

Fiscal policy is a reflection of the government engagement with public, social reforms through its expenditure and income. While fiscal discipline is a virtue that marks the hallmark of smooth governance and financial health

Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Managment Act, 2003 have over a period of time lead government to keep track of expenses and adhere to prudent practices

So why does prudent managment becomes important?

- Firstly, with scarce resources and high unemployment and poverty ratio, ~~tag~~ targetting them effectively is a challenge. And if such policies are not generating capital or investment rather consumption, it might gives zero return
- High budget deficit / fiscal deficit, will add to burden of the government

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Crowding out effect in the economy, as with less money & high expenditure, Government going for disinvestment.
- Credit rating with high fiscal defit will lower in the global market, dampening the investment trust as a result, outflow of FDI.
- A government without much financial credibility looses the trust of the people and has direct fallout on governance & democracy.
- Deficit financing increases the dependency of the country on the financing are or global institutions, too
  It may also lead to currency depreciation and inflation. As happened during the financial crisis.

  They also impose conditionality.

The Budget 2018 sought to address following.

Focus 3 major areas

(a) Agricultural sector - MSP (1.5 times the production cost)
(b) Rural sector :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Health and Education / Aayushman Bharat Scheme

& others include

(1) Vulnerable sections — outlays for SC, STs, free gas connection etc

(2) Boosting jobs.

Though broadly, they tried following fiscal discipline, as per the N.K Singh Committee ratio of tax-GDP at 40%.

Concerns regarding Budget

- Revenue deficit = 2.6% of GDP against the target of below 2%, reflect deteriorating quality of fiscal resource burden.
- Short fall of GST revenue, also non-tax revenue
- The cost of Aayushman Bharat scheme is huge requiring nearly ₹20,000 cr.
- Rising oil prices, when India is heavily dependent on oil imports for its energy needs
- Another concern of Fiscal deficit has been set at 3.3% of GDP rather than 3%.

By large, the Budget has maintained fiscal prudence, amongst populism and increasing demand for expenditure.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The role of international trade in achieving a quicker pace of economic development is well recognized. What are the benefits of international trade for a developing country like India? Highlight the challenges that India faces in improving its share in world trade. **(250 words) 15**

आर्थिक विकास की द्रुत गति को हासिल करने में अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार की भूमिका को बखूबी मान्यता प्राप्त है। भारत जैसे विकासशील राष्ट्र के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार के क्या लाभ हैं? विश्व व्यापार में अपनी भागीदारी बढ़ाने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Post New Economic policy era, when India chose to be an open economy, it has successively maintained CAD (current Account Deficit) within admissible range and manage its international trade effectively India's foreign Trade Policy set target of $900 billion exports of goods & services by 2019-20. Today India's exports accounts for 20% of GDP.

Benefits of International Trade

- A developing country like India needs access to better technology, high end product innovation etc since it might not be possible to invest in expensive R&D at such point of time, also because of time it takes for innovation

- Regional treaties, bilateral multilateral trade have reflected enhanced cooperation, integration and reliance on each other

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India's competitiveness has increased

- The business opportunities for the local companies are opening new windows, new sectors are coming into their domain.
- Vast diversification of exports through new market & materials
- International trade makes investment possible, opening up job opportunities, boosting local economies.
- No economy is self-sufficient and no economy can grow unilaterally in a world like ours thus international trade makes avail of such avenues

But inherent challenges, due to late entry into open market, market economy has created its own limitations, as follows

① Infrastructure lags both physical & social

② skilling is a huge problem, due to informalisation, low quality man power in a demand for high quality jobs

③ Low/lesser advanced technology creates barriers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

for adoption of digital economy, processing etc.

- complex and rigid laws on taxation, labour, IPR, red tapis provids bottlenecks on ease of doing business. Though India has made tremendous progress in recent times.
- Ability of the local industry to compete with global market, especially MSMEs is doubtful.
- Bilateral/multilateral Free Trade Agreements WTO, treaties have thereby put India in a predicament, where benefits have shifted to other parties.
- Export subsidy, trade wars, not opening of free service trade create an unfavourable environment
- Recently we have seen China, USA, Turkey etc indulging in trade wars, threatening the very idea of international cooperation.

In such scenario, India be a beacon of light for many, with push for multilateralism, rationalization, competitiveness. In such environment can peace last on this planet and sustainable trade & ~~devel~~ development take place.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. In the light of increasing NPAs and frauds, the twin balance sheet problem has grown immensely. Comment on the issue and analyse the potential of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to be a game changer for Indian economy's health and long-term growth. **(250 words) 15**

NPAs एवं धोखाधड़ी की बढ़ती घटनाओं के चलते, दोहरे तुलन पत्र (ट्विन बैलेंस शीट) की समस्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है। इस मुद्दे पर टिप्पणी कीजिए तथा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की दशा और दीर्घकालिक संवृद्धि के लिए दिवाला एवं दिवालियापन संहिता में एक गेम चेंजर होने की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Nearly $1 billion fraud struck Punjab National Bank, the rising NPAs have reached to 12% of the total banking system. Thus twin balance sheet problem is long and strong despite the efforts to resolve it

It is when banking sector & private sector distressed financially, unable to cop up the rising situation.

With private sector/companies borrowing loans which have accumulate high interest and are becoming a liability, in an atmosphere where profits have fallen and returns gone down.

While NPAs - there is non-returnment or servicing of debt, putting banks under strain, reluctance to further lending, dampening investment, higher interest rate, not able to pass monetary policy rates to customers,

In such a economic low phase, what has ~~stuck~~ struck like lightening is economic frauds from Vijay Mallay to Nirav Modi

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

where billions (1 lakh crore) of rupees have lead to further corrosion of bank capital, to the point of losing credibility

It is in such situation, the importance of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 (IBC) needs to be highlighted

Significance

- IBC aims to give exit access to those companies whose revival is not possible thus solving the Indian chakravyuha problem.
- It creates institutional mechanism for speedier, time bound system, insolvency professionals who can handle cases in the order of existing liability
- Level playing field for domestic and foreign creditors.
- With recent amendment it made fraudulent borrowers, discarded directors etc to not file for insolvency.
- It also provides for cross border insolvency

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- With the enactment of IBC, RBI has taken back the various schems like S4A, dealing with NPAs.

- However the success of any law depends on the effective implementation. Thus it will be able to channelize it worth only if adjudication, fair justice and transparency in time bound manner is observed

Recently, to deal with high scale financial frauds and to manage fugitives, government has come up with ~~Fiscal Responsibility~~ Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Bill, 2017, Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill to deal with financial frauds. If all of these are effectively implemented they will be game changer in resolving NPAs issue in India

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16. Enhancing private infrastructure spending and revival of stalled projects is critical to the success of Bharatmala Pariyojana. Discuss. Also enumerate measures taken by the government to revive stalled projects on National Highways. **(250 words) 15**

निजी अवसंरचना व्यय में वृद्धि एवं अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं का पुनरुद्धार भारतमाला परियोजना की सफलता हेतु महत्वपूर्ण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से संबद्ध अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं के पुनरुद्धार के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Infrastructure is backbone of country's inclusive development and driver of aspirations of demographic dividend in India. It is with such intention Bharat mala pariyojna is framed.

Bharatmala Pariyojna: It is an umbrella program for the highways sector that focus on optimizing the efficiency of freight and passenger movement across the country. It bridges critical infra-structure gaps. It developing highways, Economic corridors etc.

And government has devised huge role for private sector in this

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17. Going forward, the allied sectors will play a critical role in increasing the resilience and improving economic returns in agriculture. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

आगामी समय में, संबद्ध क्षेत्रक कृषि में लचीलापन बढ़ाने एवं आर्थिक प्रतिफल में सुधार लाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएंगे। चर्चा कीजिए।

In the recent past, agriculture has seen unrest like no other sector, with higher population dependency on the sector, lower productivity along with structural problems have made government divert its attention to this sector urgently.

Major problems facing agriculture,

- Higher input cost, reduce outputs
- Lack of irrigation infrastructure, degrading soils
- dependency on the monsoon, recent floods in kerela have destroyed the agriculture for this year and productivity for later years to come.

Youth do not see agriculture has a viable occupation. It is in such scenario, allied sectors in agriculture can boost the economic return and make agriculture resilient to various man-made & natural tragedies.

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Allied sector

- Livestock - Agriculture, horticulture, agroforestry, fisheries, sericulture, bee-keeping, food-processing (small scale) poultry etc are the few of the options open to farmers.

- Fisheries : In India is 2nd largest exporter in the world & contributes about 1.5% to GDP & 5% to agriculture GDP. It is small scale, cheap, realiable, creating self-employment opportunities as well as high demand for high protein food makes it viable.

- Livestock - can play major role in adding additional income to farmer's kitty, in the form of increased, ~~trade~~ milk production, meat, manure, etc especially in rainfed areas.
  Largely women lead activity contributing to their economic empowerment.

- Horticulture : The demand for fruits, vegetables, aromatic foods, medicinal herbs, flowers etc have growing tremendously. Best suited for small & marginal farmers fragment holding in India.

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Agro forestry : Is sustainable, improves soil quality, low maintenance, land-use efficiency & round the year crop production. Thus satisfying many of the basic needs of the farmers creating a viable alternative.

- Food processing - small scale food processing & cooperatives like that of Lijjat, Amul will boost economy of agriculture and create competition even ~~to~~ in the global market.

- Sericulture : It is environment friendly cost-effective, and has large ~~trend~~ high-end consumer base, thus creating opportunities for the small scale farmers to venture into it.

Thus we see that several of avenues are available, but farmer's need better access, education, awareness, initial credit and institutional support on follow up se it marketing or procurement. With the aim of doubling farmer's income, the government needs to lighten its belt and address structural issues in agriculture holistically.

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18. Enumerate the factors that determine cropping pattern in an agricultural region. Discuss the need for diversification in context of problems being faced by monoculture regions in India. **(250 words) 15**

किसी कृषि क्षेत्र में फसल पद्धति को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। भारत में एकल फसली क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं के संदर्भ में फसल विविधीकरण की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Agriculture in India has been the most dominant sector since times immemorial. But in post-independent era, where it witnessed green-revolution, modernization, it has changed the way its functioned before especially in some regions.

Factors that determine cropping pattern in an agriculture region are as follows

(1) Availability of land, whether fragmented or consolidated, where crops like paddy, wheat etc or horticulture could taken

(2) Availibility of irrigation - major factor

(3) cheap labour

(4) Government policies like MSP, support to irrigation, subsidy etc

(5) When major area is rainfall dependent, rainfall, soil type eg. cotton suitable in Black soil,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Demand-supply creation in market, the marketing systems can also affect cropping pattern.

(7) At a time when farming was subsistence based, today has become commercial, thus it also depends on the choices the farmers make on the basis of availability of input cost etc with her/him.

The above factors and increasing trend towards commercialization have lead to distinct crops being grown ie Monoculture in a particular region. Eg. Paddy in Punjab, Sugarcane in Maharashtra, Odisha again paddy, etc. With such intensive crops have affected the regional natural resources especially water availability, lead to soil degradation & salinity, declining productivity, crop regional imbalances, higher wage disparities & income disparities.

Thus to save the situation, region specific crop diversification is the solution, which can be done by

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

following region-suitable, climate-based crops like in arid areas of maharashtra, semi arid areas - millets, pulses, oilseeds should be taken

- This crops will improve resilience of the soil
- Need less resources, fertilizers & are less prone to pest attacks
- They also need less irrigation and give better yield
- Are ~~rec~~ rich in minerals & nutrients, fulfilling the modern dietary habits
- Thus improving the economic capacities of farmers. But government needs to give a policy push 'with 2018 being declared as 'Millets Year', other things like
  - including millets in PDS
  - Spreading awareness in markets
  - Export promotion policy could be undertaken

crop diversification is the need of the hour, In a ~~at w~~ climate change world that threatens the livelihoods

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19. It is argued that fertilizer subsidies have a negative impact on promoting Organic farming in India. Comment. Also, critically analyse the advantages of replacing direct benefit transfer in fertilizers with direct income support for farmers. **(250 words) 15**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत में जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने में उर्वरक सब्सिडी का एक नकारात्मक प्रभाव रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, उर्वरकों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण के बदले किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष आय सहायता प्रदान करने के फायदों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Agriculture needs fertilizers, especially the modern commercial crops, considering the importance and cost, government has strict control on production, import and has subsidized it. However fertilizers being chemicals, its application and promotion has hampered ~~the~~ in certain way growth of organic farming in India,

How?

(1) chemical fertilizers especiall urea are cheaper in comparison to others

(2) High productivity, (pest less attacks) quickel growth promote farmers to believe on its effectiveness

(3) commercial interests thrives on fertilizers subsidy.

(4) organic farming is generally less conducive, technologically not advanced.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India spends around ₹70,000 cr on fertilizer subsidy annually. It has high rate of diversion and leakage, reaching farmers only a meagre of it. While steps like neem coated urea have been taken and have been useful, but the option is not much viable.

In such scenario government has come with a pilot scheme of providing direct benefit transfer to farmers/consumer at the point of sale machines. Here the subsidy is released only after the actual sales are made by retailers to the beneficiaries. The identification of beneficiaries is done through Aadhar

However it has its own flaws like identification mechanisms, misuse and fraudulent practices etc.

Thus the idea of direct income sector is being supported.

- Because it is more transparent, equitable & crop-neutral

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- It trust the farmer's choices and gives her the liberty to use the money accordingly
- optimal utilization of the money, increasing the purchasing power of the farmers
- It will not create distortions in market thus allowing the demand-supply law to function
- put an end to huge corruption, leakages, diversion.

Disadvantage

- misuse of the money
- Difficulties in identification of the beneficiaries
- coordination across state-local governments
- Aadhar records, land records needs to be updated.
- may lead to inflation to non-agri purposes
- dependency etc.

Thus before implementing any such idea, a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis needs to be done, to assure a sustainable outcome

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. What do you understand by Seed Replacement Rate? Explaining the concept of breeder, foundation and certified seeds, highlight the major policy initiatives taken in order to address the challenge of quality seed availability to farmers. **(250 words) 15**

बीज प्रतिस्थापन दर (सीड रिप्लेसमेंट रेट) से आप क्या समझते हैं? ब्रीडर, फाउंडेशन और प्रमाणित बीजों की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, किसानों के लिए गुणवत्तापरक बीजों की उपलब्धता की चुनौती का समाधान करने हेतु की गई प्रमुख नीतिगत पहलों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Seed Replacement Ratio (SRR) is a measure of total cropped area sown with certified seeds in comparison to farm saveds

Since SRR are high quality leading to good productivity & good quality crops in comparison to farmseeds

Policy initiative

- National seed Programme
- National mission on oilseeds & oil palm.
- National seed Policy (2002)
- Seed Bank Scheme.
- National seed Corporation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ashok Dalwai committee constituted to suggest ways to double farmer's income suggested - increasing use of SRI, promoting hybrid technology etc.

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